GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD



A MANUAL ON THE ORGANISATION OF FOOD CONTROL AND RATIONING 1944

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A MANUAL ON THE ORGANISATION OF FOOD CONTROL AND RATIONING.

GENERAL INDEX

Introduction

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INTRODUCTION.

It is acknowledged by everyone that to be forewarned is to be forearmed. This applies with just as much force to the "Food Front" as to the battle front Thus, if all the necessary precautions and operations are undertaken immediately by everyone concerned, there is no reason why the further prospects of general food administration should be uncertain or cause uneasiness It is to assist those whose duty it is to undertake these precautions and operations that this Manual has been compiled I am grateful to Mr. W H. Kirby, the Rationing Adviser, whose experience both in India and in the United Kingdom, and hard work, have contributed so largely to its contents

Food Control and Rationing are essential parts of the co ordinated All India food plan and are just as important as, and must be linked up with, effective organisation for procurement and effective application of price control

Food Control and Rationing have as their chief objects the conservation of stocks, the creation of confidence by the assurance of regular supplies, the enabling of all sections of the people to obtain their essential foods at reasonable controlled prices and the elimination of privilege for the wealthy or unscrupulous

They are as necessary in areas that may seem to-day to be surplus areas as well as in deficit areas The plan must be looked at as a whole and, although at present in certain parts of India it may not appear to be necessary to inaugurate food control and rationing, it is as well to remember that in India an assured supply of foodgrains is dependent on several vital factors the most obvious of which is a good monsoon. We must never be accused of saying about food shortage in any part of India, "it cannot happen here"

NEW DELHI,
January 1st 1944

J P SRIVASTAVA,
Hon'ble Member for Food,
Viceroy's Executive Council

The object of this Manual is to set out in practical form the salient points of the organisation necessary for rationing and food control

The information it contains has been compiled from Provinces and States in India that have already inaugurated their schemes or are about to do so While it is recognised tha [illegible]
precisely the same organisation in every P [illegible]
that as great a degree of uniformity as is [illegible]
particular such uniformity is desirable in [illegible]
in the form of ration cards and other rationing documents

The Manual will be added to or varied in detail from time to time should it become necessary to increase the control exercised over foodgrains and other foodstuffs or to use the rationing organisation for other commodities

NEW DELHI,
January 1st, 1944

R H HUTCHINGS,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Department of Fo

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FOURTH FOOD CONFERENCE.

Announcing the decisions of the Government of India on the various points raised in the Conference, Mr R H Hutchings, C M G, C I E, I C S, Secretary of the Food Department, made the following speech on the 16th October, 1943.

"After your lengthy deliberations, I am sure that you will be anxious to hear the decisions of the Government of India without any further preamble on my part As you are aware, the Food Grains Policy Committee made no less than 93 recommendations and I do not propose, with your permission, to traverse the whole of those 93 recommendations this morning All that I intend to do in the time at our disposal is to deal with the four major points which have really occupied our attention during this conference We shall of course communicate to you by letter our reactions and decisions, so far as is possible, on all the recommendations of the Committee which involve action by the Central Government, whether in the Food Department or in the other Departments of that Government.

You will remember that in his opening speech the Honourable the Food Member referred to three cardinal points of policy on which he had taken decisions I need not repeat those here, but will start off by referring to the *Basic Plan* The recommendations of the Committee can be conveniently summarized as follows —

'They proposed that a uniform procedure for calculating the target figures should apply throughout India and they proposed a new formula for the purpose Subject to the use of this common formula, the Committee recommended that in the case of any difference of opinion between the Centre and the Province or State over the target figures, the matter should be dealt with by an arbitration committee Calculations of the target figures were to be made half yearly, and the provinces and states were to leave entirely to the Centre all questions concerning the allocation of surpluses, the use of the Central Reserve, and also the conduct of any special rescue operations which might be necessary"

In our discussions of these recommendations, the main difficulty which seemed to us to emerge at the conference was the feeling of certain administrations that they have not the requisite statistical basis on which to work the proposed formula They were afraid in consequence that the formula, if adopted, would lead to unreal results The Government of India agree with the Committee that a common formula is desirable, and that the formula proposed by the Committee is, having regard to all the circumstances, the most suitable that has so far been devised We accept, however, the recommendation of the Committee that we should continually seek to improve upon that formula if it is possible to do so We realize, that to proceed merely on the basis of a formula without taking into account special or local conditions is likely to produce serious anomalies We recognize, for instance, that in some cases all the figures necessary for the formula may not be available We would, therefore, propose to proceed as follows —

We intend to proceed by two stages Firstly, to devise a plan of distribution as between the deficit areas, in the light of the declared surpluses of provinces and states, for immediate operation from the beginning of the relevant crop year The actual movements of grain will be adjusted to the harvesting periods This preliminary plan will, in effect, be in the nature of a budget estimate calculated on the basis of the best information then available The preliminary plan will be circulated to the Provinces and States, and movements can begin in accordance with the allocations that are provisionally made thereunder.

We would then propose to pass on to a second stage. In this stage, we shall use the formula proposed by the Committee for calculating deficits and surpluses of the Provinces and States to serve as a basis of discussion between the Centre and the Provinces and States concerned. In applying the formula, and in our discussions with the Provinces, regard will be had to all the relevant factors outside the formula itself, such as, for instance, actual local crop conditions, harvesting periods, abnormal increases in population or the statistics, if such exist, of past exports and imports

The first edition of the plan will we anticipate be in operation from the 1st November The information on which to check the first stage in the light of the formula and other relevant factors will, we think, begin to be available by about January, and our consultations with the provinces and States will take place during the succeeding two months, and the revised or final edition of the plan will be issued in April to be operative from the beginning of May

The Conference has by a majority rejected the proposal made by the Committee for an expert Arbitration Committee and the Conference has recommended that the decision of the Centre should be accepted as final The Government of India accept the views of the majority of the Conference in this matter We contemplate that the consultations between the Centre and the Provinces or States which I have referred to already, will normally be conducted direct between the Centre and the administration concerned but we would be willing to invoke in any case presenting peculiar difficulties such expert opinion as may mutually be agreed upon between the Governments concerned

I will pass on now to the second of the four leading subjects, namely, *Procurement*

In dealing with this question the first point which the Centre had to consider was the recommendation that although from the standpoint of principle the only completely satisfactory solution would be a Central Government Food Grains monopoly, yet problems of staffing, organization and administration were so great and the needs of the situation so urgent that the necessary time was lacking to introduce such a system Our view now, after hearing the opinions expressed in the Conference is as follows

We agree with the Committee that a Central Government Foodgrains Monopoly combined with some form of Central Government Foodgrains Purchasing Agency, or a Purchasing Corporation, is in principle the only completely satisfactory solution in the sense that it is the only solution which would enable the Centre to feel that we were accepting undivided responsibility for acquiring from the cultivator the maximum amount of food grains to be obtained from every part of India We agree however that is not a practical proposition to establish such a monopoly or such a purchasing agency at the present time, but we intend actively to pursue our examination of its implications in greater detail, so as to be prepared should conditions in the future make it either feasible or desirable to establish such a system

In the meantime, we agree that procurement both on behalf of the Provinces themselves whether for their own consumption or for export to deficit area or on behalf of the Central Government for Central Government needs, including the Defence Services must continue to be carried out by agencies set up by the Provinces and States

In view, however, of what we consider to be our responsibility for th success of the food administration in India as a whole, we cannot regar procurement operations as matters which solely concern the Provinces c

States and not the Central Government Although the functions of procurement is delegated to the provinces, we feel that it is incumbent upon us to exercise that degree of direction superintendence and control necessary to secure the effective discharge of that function That does not mean, gentlemen, that we intend to interfere at every stage in the day to day administration of the subject of procurement by the Provinces or States Nor does it mean that we feel it incumbent upon us to dictate a uniform pattern of procurement machinery or a uniform procedure in every part of India We recognise that conditions vary in the different provinces and also that the experience of Provinces and States should by now have taught them what particular form of procurement machinery is most likely to be effective within their jurisdiction

Generally speaking I may say that we are inclined to favour a single procurement agency within the province, which is essentially a government procuring agency but which associates with itself, and utilises to the fullest extent possible, existing trade organizations where such organizations exist and where they are willing to play the game We are inclined to the view that the utilisation of trade agencies may be of assistance particularly in placing information at the disposal of Government regarding the location and movement of stocks which might otherwise not be so readily available On the other hand delegates to this Conference have heard opinions expressed by delegates of great experience, who have actually been operating schemes in which as a result of bitter experience they have had to ignore the trade or sections of the trade We do not intend to ignore their experience and advice, nor do we wish to insist on the utilisation of trade agencies if the Provincial Governments decide against it.

Of one thing however, we are certain, and it is this If procurement is to be successful, the Provincial and State administrations must bring to bear upon it the whole resources of their administrations, and it is upon the determination of the Government concerned to use their resources to the full that ultimate success depends. We hope moreover, that Provinces and States will not be satisfied merely with the performance of their minimum obligations. They must of course provide for their own needs for their own rationing schemes and for export quotas if any, under the basic plan But we do ask them to do as many have done in the past, namely, to regard these minimum requirements as minimum requirements and to make available to us for distribution to deficit areas, or for the formation of reserves, every additional ton of food grains that can with safety be spared We have no desire whatever to interfere with procurement machinery that is adequate for the purpose, or functioning successfully but we do claim to be kept informed as to how procurement is progressing and to have the right to make suggestions and, if necessary, as we hope it will never be, to give directions if the machinery is found to be inadequate or ineffective and not obtaining the results which are essential to the success of the common plan We shall of course, be ready to place at the disposal of different administrations all the information in our possession regarding successful methods and successful organisations elsewhere We shall also be prepared to enter into consultation with them with a view of solving their difficulties whether those be of a financial nature or any other kind

There is one more point I would like to make on procurement and that is as regards requisitioning Our position is that we take note of the recommendation made by the Committee in their recommendation No 40 We agree that requisitioning should be resorted to with caution, that it should take account of crop seasons, and that it should be a weapon normally held in reserve These,

however, are commonsense precautions which we feel the different administra tions can be trusted to observe themselves What I wish to make clear is this that we have no desire to restrain Provinces and States from resorting to re quisitioning after due consideration if they consider it essential and in the public interest to do so

There is a final point on procurement We wish to stress the importance irrespective of anything in the nature of Provincial or State monopolies, to eli minate so far as possible competitive buying

I will now pass on to *Prices* The Government of India accept the majority opinion of the Committee which has been endorsed by this Conference that Statutory Price Control should be instituted for all major foodgrains in all provinces and the corollary that similar control in respect of an increasing number of non agricultural commodities particularly those necessary to the cultivator should be undertaken at the same time We agree as to the im portance of ensuring that the accompanying or precedent conditions for statutory price control laid down by the committee in their recommendation No 70 should exist when statutory price control is introduced We are of the opinion however that in the present emergent conditions which exist in India all India statutory prices for all foodgrains are an impossibility We consider that it will become possible to introduce such price control by building up control first of all on a provincial basis then on a regional basis and then as the emergent situation disappears and as efficient procurement and distribution arrangements supported we hope by substantial imports from abroad enable Government to regain control of stocks it will become possible to contemplate all India price control We accept recommendation 74 that pending the enforcement of statutory control of prices throughout India such provinces as desire to endorse statutory control or ceiling prices should be permitted to do so subject however to the approval of the statutory or ceiling price by the Central Government We are aware of course of special forms of price control at present in operation which are designed by a descending scale of prices to reduce the prices of foodgrains Such forms of price control may be indeed they are a necessity in the present emergency But our ultimate conception of a statutory price control is a price fixed for a crop which will remain fixed throughout that crop season It should be fixed first and foremost on the basis of a fair return to the cultivator and being fixed throughout the season offers no particular inducement to the cultivator to hold on to his stocks It may of course be necessary to add to the fixed basic price for the cultivator what I may term accepted trade carrying charges which will admit of variations in the over all prices as the crop season advances We agree that statutory prices for food grains must be fixed with regard to variations in other commodity prices We consider also that when statutory prices are introduced they must ordi narily be fixed with due regard to the market price level of that crop in the area concerned We consider and we believe we have the support of the con ference in this [illegible] ntre to co ordinate statutory prices througho[illegible] the eventual build[illegible]g up of all India price [illegible] as possible of wide local variations which now exist For that purpose as we see it prices cannot be fixed without the knowledge and consent of the Central Government and the Centre must have power to suggest changes both upwards and downwards We accept recommendation No 7[illegible] which deals with the setting up of a small standing prices committee at the Centre and that disputes [illegible]ing the price changes which may arise between provinces and states and [illegible]tre should referred to that standing committee We confirm the [illegible] give

the Honourable Member yesterday that this standing committee should include a representative of the Punjab Government, appointed in consultation with that Government The Government of India consider that the progressive co-ordination of statutory prices will tend to remove any justification for the imposition of surcharges on foodgrains exported from one province to another In the meantime and until that occurs we reaffirm the principles laid down in the Government of India's letter of the 19th August 1943 after the Third Food Conference

Rationing—I will now pass on to the subject of *rationing* The Government of India accept the necessity for rationing to the extent recommended by the Committee in recommendations 46 to 49 We regard these recommendations as a fundamental part of a co-ordinated food plan We recognise that the implementing of these recommendations involves the acceptance of a considerable administrative burden and of considerable expense, but we do not accept the view that to take up these burdens is beyond the capacity of the different administrations in India Rationing has already been introduced with success in different parts of India It is functioning satisfactorily, and it has been welcomed in those areas both by the administrations and by the populations themselves We realise that the planning and organisation of rationing schemes, even to the limited extent proposed in the first instance by the committee, must take time But we would urge all administrations who are not already engaged on the task to take it up at once We would ask every province and state to prepare plans for the card rationing of their towns of one lakh and over and to introduce as quickly as possible the essential preliminary forms of food control of which I will give you six examples

First of all zoning areas in a city for the purpose of decentralised controlled administration

Secondly, the compilation of information regarding streets and houses.

Thirdly—and extremely important—enforcing the Food Grains Control Order

Fourthly preparing a scheme for card rationing

Fifthly, preparing for the establishment of Government grain shops where those are necessary

Lastly, allocating officers and senior staff to the duties of food control administration and also inaugurating training schemes for such staff

I need hardly say that in the preparation of these schemes we shall be only too willing to place any technical advice which you may desire at your disposal as well as to give you any information regarding successful schemes in operation elsewhere In some cases we know that provinces are already operating, or have made detailed plans for, limited rationing schemes or, rather, for urban provisioning schemes which are less extensive than the plan recommended by the committee We are prepared to allow such administrations to continue the operation and development of those schemes provided, however, that we are satisfied and they are satisfied that these schemes are associated with an effective application of the foodgrains control order with measures to check overall internal demand Nevertheless we consider that such limited schemes should not be regarded as final they should be regarded as a basis for the eventual introduction of full urban rationing"

SECTION 1

A.—General notes on Food Control and Rationing

1 In order to appreciate the food difficulties brought about by the War on practically every country of the world it is considered advisable in this Manual to quote freely from a recent publication by the League of Nations, entitled "Wartime Rationing and Consumption", which deals with food difficulties of non belligerent as well as belligerent nations

The extracts are as follows —

"The control of consumption is a necessary condition not only of the effective mobilisation of resources for war purposes but also of the enforcement of price control some form or degree of which all belligerent governments have in fact introduced for the purpose of checking or preventing rise in the cost of production and the cost of living No price controls can withstand unaided the pressure of an increasing demand on dwindling supplies Such controls indeed by holding prices at an artificially low level, tend to stimulate demand the stricter the price control, therefore, the more rigorous must be the restrictions on demand

These restrictions serve a further very vital purpose In the interest of the war effort—if for no other reason—it is essential to maintain the health, efficiency and morale of the civilian population at the highest level compatible with available resources Rationing and other methods of consumption control are used to ensure an equitable distribution of limited—and in many countries drastically curtailed—supplies of essential consumers' goods such as foodstuffs clothing and fuel

Thus while their ultimate object in belligerent countries is to contribute towards the maximisation of the war effort consumption controls serve several distinct immediate ends and their actual forms and modes of operation differ from country to country and change with changes in the relative importance and urgency of those ends

But while price controls are not likely to prove effective for long if unaccompanied by quantitative controls over demand and supply they continue to be required even after the imposition of such quantitative controls Their main purpose is to enable the lower income groups to maintain consumption of essential goods on terms of equality with the higher income groups They render the ration cards effective in spite of differences in income They do not, however, serve the purpose of restricting consumption to the desired level nor can they alone assure the desired distribution of goods But they are an additional guarantee that the rationing system will be carried out"

"In food rationing and generally in clothes rationing on the other hand it is assumed that all individuals have a claim and that large classes of persons if not all persons have equal claims

The diversion of non durable and semi durable consumers' goods to war purposes is limited by the fact that a large proportion of such goods is indispens[illegible] [illegible]ency of the whole population [illegible] instance can be reduced without [illegible] where relatively small, even in the most advanced countries large sections of the population suffered from malnutrition before the war The problem of food rationing is accordingly a problem not so much of reducing consumption as of distributing short supplies in an equitable manner"

"The effect of specific rationing on the general price level depends on the use made of the purchasing power released through the forced saving on the rationed article Unless that purchasing power is absorbed by th

Government, it tends to increase the demand for unrationed goods. The deflationary effect on the rationed market may thus be offset by an inflationary effect on the unrationed "

"Another method by which consumers' demand—theoretically at least—can be restricted is that of allowing the ordinary market mechanism to function and the price of scarce goods to rise It has in fact, proved in almost all countries impossible to prevent a substantial rise in the general price level The operation of the free price mechanism has however everywhere been checked and gradually discarded in favour of a planned controlled and rationed war economy "

"It is usual to distinguish between two types of card rationing, specific and point or group rationing In the case of specific rationing the consumer receives special coupons for each commodity—bread sugar, petrol etc., when the commodity is not uniform specific rationing may prove impossible Thus meats are sometimes rationed by value—prices being fixed Such value rationing is one form of group rationing but group rationing is not generally by value Under the point system—which has been widely applied to clothing—for every article a coupon value is established say 20 coupons for a woman's dress 2 coupons for a pair of stockings 1 for a handkerchief Every consumer receives a ration card containing a certain number of coupons which he may spend during the rationing period usually 1 year on any of the articles included in the group The number of coupons in the card and the coupon value of the various items determine the amount one may purchase The coupon value may be determined by different criteria, for clothing the quantity and to some extent the quality of the material the article contains is usually adopted as a basis the coupon value of various tinned foodstuffs which in Great Britain have recently been combined into a group rationing scheme was determined in the first instance according to their calorie content "

Note—It should be stated here that in the various food rationing schemes examined in India there is a mixture of specific rationing and group rationing both of which are linked up with the current value of a rupee This departure from normal rules of rationing is necessary when dealing with cereals which are or can be interchangeable In India all cereals are group rationed whereas there is specific rationing for articles such as sugar

"The success of any card rationing system is measured by the degree to which the new purchasing power represented by the ration card effectively replaces money in determining the retail distribution of goods

Various factors determine the chances of success Experience has shown that it is impossible to employ the card rationing system when the supply is erratic or very small in relation to demand In such cases recourse must be had to special sales permits as in the case of durable goods The sales permit system is however cumbersome and has proved difficult to employ successfully in the case of non-durable goods When the total rations of such goods are too small to satisfy the real need of the population the whole system is likely to be threatened The black market will thrive and further decrease supplies on the legal market Thus the success of rationing depends in the last analysis on the ability of the authorities to maintain supplies at or above a level which is acceptable to the population "

"In conclusion it should be repeated that as rationing is an integral part of war economy its smooth operation depends on the degree to which it is co-ordinated with related policies more especially the controls over production supply prices and income "

"An effective price control is indeed an essential condition of rationing Thus the close study of wartime consumption and rationing is relevant to the problems of the future"

Further useful information is available in the many publications already published in India the United Kingdom and the United States of America etc — particular attention is drawn to the following publications —

(1) Report of the Foodgrains Policy Committee (Gregory), New Delhi 1943

(2) Food Control in Great Britain (International Labour Office, 1942)

(3) Wartime Rationing and Consumption (League of Nations, Geneva 1942)

(4) The Marketing of Wheat Govt of India 1937

(5) The Marketing of Rice Govt of India 1941

The following reasons are given for the advisability of inaugurating a food rationing scheme in the larger Urban Towns —

1 *Objects*—The object of food rationing is not primarily to reduce consumption but to distribute short supplies in an equitable manner When supplies are ample and assured—as in 'Surplus' Provinces and States—the control of consumption is necessary for the effective mobilisation of resources for total war purposes but when supplies are short and irregular a closely controlled rationing scheme is even more necessary to ensure a fair distribution to all

2 *Rationing and Price Control*—Food rationing must go hand in hand with price control each helps the other No price control can withstand, unaided the pressure of increasing demand on dwindling supplies and it must be accompanied by quantitative controls over demand and supply Equally, rationing requires price control Since no matter how widespread rationing is it will not ensure equitable distribution among all income groups unless prices are low enough to enable every one to buy his ration

3 *Uniformity*—Food rationing schemes should in their policy and detail be as far as possible uniform Their smooth operation depends on the degree to which they are co ordinated with related policies more especially controls over production supply price and income These cannot be operated in watertight compartments There is seldom any justification for local variations in rationing schemes It is more efficient more intelligible and less wasteful for a uniform system prepared and supervised by expert administrators to be adopted throughout the country

4 *Comprehensive Rationing*—Food rationing should be comprehensive It is seldom possible to introduce rationing for a particular commodity in short supply without extending it very soon to cover other commodities It is necessary to plan ahead bearing in mind the probability of expansion and the compilation of instructions, forms and ration cards should be made with this in view

It is however advisable to keep food rationing distinct from the rationing of other commodities

5 *Legal Sanction and Enforcement*—All rationing must have its legal sanctions which will give the necessary powers for enumeration registration and control These must be rigorously enforced and it is advisable as in the U K. to employ special staff for the purpose

N B—The number of successful prosecutions for food offences in the London Division alone exceed 600 a month and extremely heavy terms of imprisonment and fine have been awarded

6 *Advisory Committees*—It is necessary to associate the public and trade with rationing administration Local Food Advisory Councils or F

Control Committees should be set up having as members representatives of the trade, transport and distribution, hotel and catering experts and welfare workers The functions of these Committees should be advisory and not executive

7 *Supply and Distribution* —The distribution of foodstuffs by rationing must be carefully co ordinated with the supply position, and its planning supported by an accurate statistical ' balance sheet ' adjusted day by day Both in supply and distribution wholesale and retail traders should be used, under Government licence and supervision to carry out the operations as Government agents But in case the method of working through trade proves to be impossible an alternative scheme, to be operated entirely by official agency must be ready to take its place at short notice There is no reason why distribution through efficiently run Government grain shops as well as through licensed retailers should not continue simultaneously

8 *" Buffer " Stocks* —The strength of the supply position in relation to a rationing organisation is the maintenance of reserve stocks of the essential rationed foods These reserves or " buffer " stocks can be accumulated gradually and " turned over " in order to prevent deterioration Storage for these reserves should be divided up and sited strategically

9 *Propaganda and Publicity* —Food is " news " The greatest care must be taken to enlist the help and goodwill of the Press which can be of immense value in the administration of food rationing Daily advertisements in the local newspapers are recommended with a distinctive layout and a constant position in the paper containing instruction news and advice to the public on food matters No method of publicity should be neglected and in addition to the Press cinemas and the wireless should be freely used

10 *Surplus* versus *Deficit* —When a country is in the midst of a serious crisis —as India is now in relation to FOOD —it is illogical that —through no fault of their own,—the population of certain Provinces and States are at Starvation level, whilst others are surrounded by ample food

11 *Anti Social* —Besides being illogical such state is anti social non ethical and a possible breeding ground of civil discontent Food queues are abolished when rationing is introduced

12 *Statistical Accuracy* —The inauguration of a rationing scheme enables the Authority to calculate with mathematical accuracy the exact requirements of the staple foods for the population and is in a position to give a true statistical statement that will show how much surplus foodgrains can be released for the deficit areas

13 *Urban and Industrial Areas* —Since the population of all large cities —especially those situated on the coastline—are unable to grow food but are usually occupied in manufacturing the material needs of the country side, each set of the community is helpless without the aid of the other

14 *Creation of Employment* —To the objection raised by some Authorities in connection with the inauguration of a complicated piece of administrative machine and the necessity to engage a large staff the answer is the more employment that can be given to a country's citizens the better for everyone concerned provided of course, that elementary economics are observed If desired a proportion of Voluntary Workers can be enlisted

15 *Goodwill and Confidence* —Since Food rationing instils confidence into the people an Authority is the sole judge of the amount it is prepared to pay for securing such confidence and an efficient food control scheme The cost to Bombay works out at one rupee, per person per year,—a fact that is continually being overlooked by the critics of the most efficient Bombay scheme

16 *Training Scheme for Staff*—Provided the Authority has the requisite skilled staff and the right outlook, no difficulties should be encountered in devising an efficient rationing scheme to meet the extent of the particular problem Several Authorities have a training scheme for their clerks

17 *Security and Confidence*—When an efficient food control scheme is in operation it is not only the population which feels a sense of security and confidence but the Authority itself, because it is the possessor of an "instrument" that can be made to cover several other forms of "Consumer" goods control other than food provided the "FOOD" side is kept separate

18 *Administrative Staff*—An extremely high standard of efficiency, administrative skill energy and integrity is called for in the staff selected to administer food rationing In matters affecting the people's food the "tempo" of administration must be quick It is advisable in building up the administrative organisation to choose a well tried senior staff headed by an outstanding senior official who is capable of getting work done and who is able to build up a team of efficient and enthusiastic subordinates It is a great mistake to begin operations with an inadequate number of staff

19 Briefly, it can be said that RATIONING

(a) Provides a yardstick for measuring consumption,

(b) Provides reducing consumption—when necessary

(c) Ensures equitable distribution

(d) Prevents a "run" on a commodity in short supply,

(e) Prevents hoarding

(f) Prevents profiteering,

(g) Releases surplus quantities for deficit areas

(h) Enables an Authority to build up reserves on a mathematically correct basis

(i) Controls prices

(j) Gives employment

(k) Raises efficiency of administration

(l) Restores confidence in the people,

(m) Allays suspicions of the hardly pressed cities that their more fortunate brethren are not exploiting a national calamity

20 "*Gregory*" *Report*—The relative paragraphs in the "Gregory" Report are reproduced below:—

Report of the Foodgrains Policy Committee

		Page
1	"It is not possible, at the present time to secure fair distribution without a limitation of the individual's right to purchase—and that involves rationing"	4
2	"The most important practical aspect of the distributive problem at the present time is the rationing of the larger Cities of India which should be undertaken forthwith"	6
3	"The food problem of India is one and no section of the population must be neglected"	62

Attention is also drawn to those special pages in the "Gregory" Report, i e, pages 66 to 80

21 *World Position*—It is reasonable to assume that since the eyes of the World are on India's food situation, the amount of practical help in the form

of shipments of grain will be governed by the amount of efficient food control organisation initiated and maintained by the Provinces and States The United Nations cannot carry on their War Effort without rationing, therefore they will judge the food control administration of India by the rationing schemes inaugurated or neglected

22 *Looking Ahead* —The inauguration of Food Control and Food Rationing in time of War, might conceivably mark the beginning of a new era of nutritional feeding equitable distribution and a more satisfactory price structure for everyone concerned in the days of Peace

B —PRINCIPLES OF FOOD RATIONING AND PRICE CONTROL

1 From the food rationing schemes so far examined and from discussions and conferences with the officials concerned most of the schemes have been forced upon the Authorities by means of either a " run on available stocks non arrival of supplies rushing up of prices by the merchants and public agitation In few cases has a scheme been brought into operation as a safe-guarding, far sighted piece of administration

2 Consequently the main principle has been that of devising a hurried scheme to deal with an immediate problem that has assumed ugly dimensions, and usually the scheme has been designed for one article It is only a matter of time—usually very short—before the Authorities are driven to controlling another commodity or commodities

3 A strong recommendation is made that all Governments and States should view any rationing problem as one that invariably expands to include other commodities in short supply or likely to be so because of restrictions on the " main " commodity

4 Price Control is so closely linked with Supply Control that one will not function properly without the other

Some large differences in the selling prices of essential foods are reported in various areas details of which are well known to the Government

General Notes

1 In these Notes it is assumed that any Rationing Scheme to be made applicable to a city of one lakh or over population is going to be a full scheme and not commence with only rationing the poorer sections of the community

2 A printed summary is given as an Appendix, showing the headings of information required by the Food Department from all Authorities operating a Rationing Scheme (Appendix " A ")

3 It is emphasised that since many Authorities have spent a great deal of time and money in perfecting their own food rationing schemes, a new Rationing Authority should make the fullest use of the inspection and training facilities offered by other Authorities now operating rationing schemes

4 Also, many man hours and much research can be saved by a new Rationing Authority adapting ration forms rationing documents legal orders *etc etc* already in existence to meet their particular requirements

C —NOTES ON INAUGURATING A RATIONING SCHEME OF FOODGRAINS IN A CITY (BOMBAY ORGANISATION)

5 *Preliminary* —For the purpose of collecting any information or statistics with a view to the rationing of any article essential to the life of the community Provinces and Administrations already possess necessary powers under sub clause (a) of clause (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules

6 In order to prevent hoarding of essential articles the Essential Articles Restricted Acquisition Order, 194- will have to be passed

7 *Numbering of Premises*—The Municipal Commissioner for the city or another official will be authorised under the City's Rationing Preparatory Measures Act to number all premises in the city The numbering work will be done by the municipal staff, A. R P or other staff on the lines adopted at the time of the Census of 1941, or by any other method.

8 The city should be divided into wards or Food Control Areas which can further be sub divided into sections These sections can again be subdivided into circles and the circles into blocks A block forms the primary unit for the purpose of enumeration.

9 *Enumeration*—For the purposes of enumeration persons residing in the city can be divided into three classes :—

(i) persons residing in their homes,

(ii) persons residing in and taking their meals in an "Establishment" such as hotels, boarding houses, clubs, or orphanages, *etc*, and

(iii) homeless persons

10 The work of enumeration can be entrusted to the Municipal Authorities, A R P or other qualified agents Some staff who had done census work in 1941 will be valuable, but since it may not be possible for that staff to complete the work within the specified period, the "Agents" should be lent the services of permanent Government servants from various Central and Provincial Government Offices

11 The area allotted to an Inquiry Officer (Enumerator) varies in proportion to the density of population On an average each Inquiry Officer is able to visit 25 families in a day The main questions which an Inquiry Officer is authorised to ask are as follows —

12 (1) Full name of the head of family,*

(2) Age,

(3) Address,

(4) Occupation and Office Firm Factory, *etc*, where employed,

(5) Names of members of the family including servants actually and permanently residing on the premises or taking meals with the head of family

(6) Relationship of each such member with the head of the family and occupation,

(7) Age of each of the members

(8) What is the main food of the family

13 A Press Note appealing to the Public to co operate with the Inquiry Officers should be published in the papers and the details of the inquiry further explained by the Controller of Rationing in a broadcast talk on the All India Raido

14 Persons residing in "Establishments" and catering institutions *etc* need not be enumerated In order to obtain an accurate idea of the consumption requirements of such establishments a City's Rationing Enquiry Order should be made and the "Establishments" required to furnish information in the prescribed form

Enumeration of homeless persons is done by rounding them up on a fixed date with the help of the Police

15 *Preparation and distribution of Ration Cards and Permits*—(a) *Family Ration Cards*—For persons residing in their homes ration cards are written out and distributed by the staff employed for the purpose of enumeration. Along with the ration cards they should be asked to write out index cards simultaneously

**Note.*—This system refers to the ' Famil " Ration Card Procedure.

The ration card issued to a family contains coupons each valid for the week printed on it Each coupon permits the purchase of the number of units allotted to the family, either at one time during the week or at times not exceeding four in one week The latter arrangement is made for people who might not be able to purchase their week's ration at one time In such cases only the appropriate part of the weekly coupon is crossed out while in the case of the purchase of whole week's ration the whole coupon is crossed out by the distributor Coupons are not cut out

The number of units allotted to each family is shown on the ration card. To prevent that number being altered there are two sets of circles at the top back of the ration card, the upper one denoting tens and the lower one units, from among which the appropriate number is punched Thus 4 units on the card will be denoted by 0 being punched in the top line of circles and 4 in the lower one, *i e*, 04

A counterfoil to the ration card contains the same particulars as in the main portion thereof

16 *Provisional—Temporary Ration Cards*—Before the commencement of rationing it may be found that a substantial portion of the population had remained unenumerated due to various reasons It is therefore necessary to issue " Provisional Ration Cards " to these people These cards are valid for four weeks only and are to be replaced by permanent cards before the beginning of fifth week after inquiries are made regarding the correctness of the statements made by the applicant As all such Provisional cards may not be replaced by permanent cards before the expiry of four weeks the validity of unreplaced cards can be extended by a week

Even after the issue of provisional cards there may be crowds of applicants at every Food Control Office just before and at the commencement of rationing claiming not to have been enumerated Temporary ration cards valid for two weeks only can be issued to them on the spot by Food Control Officers without the regular inquiry into the applications

17 *Ration cards for the 'Homeless"*—Ration cards for the homeless persons are of the same type as the family cards They are in addition stamped ' homeless " as a precautionary measure against their being sold for money These cards can be valid for two weeks in the first instance

18 *Ration permits*—During the period before rationing is introduced it might be necessary to have a controlled scheme of supply of foodgrains to the 'Trade ", also to hotels, restaurants, institutions and such other " establishments " for controlling their supplies of rice, wheat, jowar and bajri—and their milled products,—either through their Associations or individual firms Sugar should also be controlled

19 The requirement of traders and establishments referred to above, should be checked by inspectors on the spot and units fixed on the strength of the particulars obtained Ration permits valid for 4 weeks in the first instance and for 20 weeks thereafter should be issued promptly by the Office of the Controller of Rationing

20 Residential establishments and clubs hospitals and institutions (orphanages, school and college hostels) can be given permits on the average number of residents (including servants) X 2 units each Catering establishments can be divided into the following categories —

(1) Hotels Bhatiarkhanas, Rice plate shops, *etc*
(2) Restaurants Puri Parotawalla, Idli Dosa shops,
(3) Tea shops

—or whatever is equivalent to the above " establishments " in a Province.

21 Customers are computed at 10 for every servant employed in respect of (1) and 1 unit for 3 customers may be given. Customers are computed at 20 for every servant employed in respect of (2) and (3) and 1 unit for 20 customers is given. It is expected that the regular class of boarders and visitors to these establishments would deposit their ration cards with them and thereby supplement the units allotted to them for casual customers. Complaints will be received that the units allotted to these establishments are inadequate and visitors and boarders might be unable to deposit their ration cards either because they have a family card or they could not split it into two for both where they reside and where they are employed.

22 The basis of allotment can be revised and new or supplementary permits given on the following basis —

2 units for 3 in respect of category (1)
1 unit for 5 in respect of category (2)
1 unit for 10 in respect of category (3)

23 *Bread*—In Bombay, bakers who used to get their supply of wheat flour direct from the Food Controller before rationing came into existence are not getting it now. Cardholders and permit holders get bread tickets due on their cards and permits which are then handed over to the bakers, who in turn get wheat flour from authorised mills in exchange for the bread tickets. The baker's supply depends therefore on the numbers of bread coupons collected by them. One bread unit is equal to about 26 ozs. of wheat or 22 ozs. of wheat flour and gives 28 ozs. of bread per week.

24 The maximum proportion of 50 per cent wheat in the group cereal ration to which a ration card or permit holder is entitled to was increased to 75 per cent in the case of hospital patients.

25 As bran is a wheat product special bran permits have been issued to horse owners. Two units are given to each horse and each unit is equal to 17-1|2 lbs. of bran. Authorised flour mills producing wheat products on a large scale, can supply bran to bran permit holders.

26 *Rationed foods and the quantity of ration*—Rice, wheat, bajra, jowar and the *products* of these articles including baker's bread are usually the first rationed articles together with sugar.

27 The ration is in terms of units per week. Each adult in Bombay is given two units and child one unit per week. A person of 12 years and above is taken as an adult and a person below 12 but not below 2 as a child. No ration is allowed to a child below 2. Some Provinces have one unit for adults and half a unit for children. In Bombay the value of a unit is fixed at half a paylee per week of all the rationed foodgrains together, an adult therefore gets a paylee a week and a child half a paylee i.e. 6 1|2 lbs. and 3 1|4 lbs. respectively. Most other Provinces can maintain a foodgrains ration of at least 1 lb. per adult per day.

28 The maximum share of each cereal in making up the unit is fixed from time to time according to the stock position but within this a person will be able to buy what rationed foodgrains he likes. At the commencement of Bombay rationing the maximum proportion of separate rationed foodgrains to be obtained on each unit was —

Bajra upto 100 per cent Rice upto 75 per cent Jowar as supplies permit Wheat upto 50 per cent	Sugar 12 ozs. for adults and 6 ozs. for children. Supplementary to children issued on application—Similarly 12 ozs. weekly issued to children below 2 on application.

29 Baker's bread and wheat flour are obtainable only against bread tickets issued in lieu of cereal wheat. The bread ticket can be registered with any baker, 1 bread unit is equal to 1|4 paylee of wheat or 28 ozs of baker's bread or 22 ozs wheat flour the last being obtainable from any of the authorised flour mills in the city

30 In addition to the two units allotted to an adult, a supplementary unit is allotted to a heavy manual labourer A ration card for the supplementary unit is issued after the appropriate form is filled in by the applicant Manual labourers are those who work in mills, factories, large organisations and essential services as well as casual manual labourers such as stevedores, coolies at grain godowns, *etc* The former category of manual labourers gets the extra unit through their employers Supplementary Ration Cards were not issued to those manual labourers in organised industries, but a lump quota based on the number of manual labourers is given The employer is asked to keep a register of the manual labourers entitled to the extra unit The manual labourers in unorganised industries as well as casual manual labourers are required to apply individually to the Ward Rationing Offices where supplementary ration cards are issued to them

31 Domestic servants, shop boys, office peons, *etc*, are not given a supplementary ration.

32 *Distributing agencies*—Before the registration of ration cards commences the question of deciding upon the distributing agencies or shops has to be taken

The basic distributing agency is the authorised retail distributors who are of the following four kinds

1 Government Grainshops

2 Private retail distributors (approved and licensed by the Authority) shops

3 Co-operative societies and communal organisations,—shops

4 Mills, factories and large organisations with grainshops for their employees

33 *Government grainshops* come under the direct control of the Assistant Director of Civil Supplies (Grainshops) or a similar title In Bombay, they were opened in pre rationing days in order that a consumer may obtain his requirements easily and at the controlled rates They are located all over the city When it is found impracticable—for sufficiently good reasons—to authorise a private retail distributor to be a licensed retailer in any locality, a Government grainshop is opened for the convenience of the *surrounding* population Similarly when the authorisation given to retail distributor is cancelled the shop is taken over and run by Govt as Govt Grain Shop

34 *Authorised retail distributors* in the remaining three classes are those who not only hold a licence under the Bombay Retail Trade Control and Licensing Order, but are also specifically authorised for distribution of rationed foods

35 The "private" retail distributors should be selected through and from the members of a Grain Dealers' Association or similar Association Each authorised private retail distributor is required to sign an undertaking in the form prescribed by the Authority, and, if necessary, deposit a security

36 In Bombay as previously mentioned bread tickets are issued in lieu of part or whole of the wheat ration and are surrendered to baker for bread or to flourmill if flour is required.

7 The flour mills distribute wheat flour to bakers against bread tickets and to authorised establishments against flour permits

38 *Registration of ration cards and permits*—After ration cards have been distributed all the cardholders are instructed to register their cards with any authorised retail distributor subject to the conditions applicable to each class of distributor

39 Registration is done by handing over the counterfoil of the ration card or permit to the retail distributor who enters on the ration card, or permit his name and address and signs such entry Counterfoils collected by the retailer are to be delivered by him at the Food Control Office in support of his having registered those consumers

40 A person registered with one retail distributor has to take his requirements only from such distributor but he will be allowed to transfer his name from one distributor to another by showing sufficient reason, *e g*, change of residence from one locality to another This is arranged at the local Food Control Office

41 Persons who are employed by the cotton mills factories and large industrial organisations in class (4) will in the beginning register themselves at the grainshops run by their employers For this purpose after ration cards are distributed every employee who holds a ration card will have to produce his ration card at the "Industrial" grain shop (persons employed at such places who do not hold a ration card in their own name will not register at the employer's grainshop)

42 Some time after the commencement of rationing any employee registered at a shop in class (4) may transfer to an authorised retail distributor in class (1) (2) or (3) if he wishes to do so

43 A ration cardholder whose employer has not an employee's shop may register himself either at a Goverment Grainshop or a Co operative Society *etc* or an authorised retailer When family rationing was in force in Bombay the number of family ration cards that could be registered by Government Grain Shops was limited to 750 and those by a retailer was limited to 600 Under the individual Ration Card system now functioning a Government Grainshop can register 4 200 units and an Authorised Retailer 3 500 units There is no limit on the number of customers registered by communal stores and Co operative Societies

44 In addition to this the authorised retail distributors can register any number of homeless ration cards and ration permits of less than 170 units *Visitors' temporary cards can be registered without limit by authorised* retailers

45 *Delivery of foodgrains to authorised retail distributors*—The authorised retail distributor presents the counterfoils collected by him to the Permit Office and a permit is issued to him on a Government godown for the quantities of each rationed article which he wishes to have within the total number of units represented by the counterfoils Each distributor has a register wherein the requirements of and distribution to each ration card are entered The Authority will decide whether the Permit Office is to be located at the chief office or at the various Food Control Offices

46 All the authorised retail distributors are given permits on the strength of which they receive their supplies from Government godowns Besides important hospitals and orphanages big hospitals and catering establishments having more than 170 units *i e* requiring quantities in bags receive permits directly from the Permit Office and obtain supplies from Government godowns

47 In the beginning of rationing in Bombay, requirements of a fortnight were issued to each authorised distributor, on the basis of maximum requirement for each food grain according to value fixed for that cereal within the unit After that supplies to retailers are given every week Co-operative Societies and Communal Organisations usually receive their supplies for two weeks at a time but when they want supplies for one week only their request is acceded to Hotels and Hospitals get supplies for two weeks and the shops run by mills factories and large organisations receive their supplies on the basis of four weeks Distribution and transport are the governing factors in this procedure

48 Permits are issued on the presentation of an indent-application by each authorised retail distributor or institution wherein an account of the consumption or sales of the previous week fortnight or month is given The supplies are sanctioned on the basis of the sales or consumption during the previous period as shown in the indent form

Government grainshops receive their supplies directly from the Government godowns

49 *Flour mills*—As soon as the necessary decision has been taken regarding the incorporation of flour mills into the Rationing Scheme they will be authorised to issue wheat flour on the surrender of bread tickets 196 lbs of wholemeal flour are allowed to be issued by flour mills to bakers on surrendering 143 bread units The mills accordingly collect bread tickets against issue of wheat flour and on an indent presented to the Permit Office they are given a permit enabling them to get supplies of wheat

The necessary number of bakers will have to be authorised to issue bread against bread tickets They in turn surrender the bread tickets and get their supplies of wheat flour on a permit issued from the Permit Office

50 *Distribution to ration cardholders*—On presentation of the ration card the authorised retail distributor gives to the purchaser the quantities of rationed articles within the units sanctioned and cancels the appropriate coupon supplies not taken during the specified week lapse

51 If a person is not in a position to buy the full requirements for the week at once he is allowed to buy quantities not less than a quarter of the total units at a time There are four squares in each coupon and the retail distributor will cancel 1|4 or 1|2 or 3|4 or the whole of the coupon according to the quantity taken

52 Subject to this facility a distributor in order to prevent inconvenience to his customers is permitted to fix a day of the week on which any person may come for his weekly requirements

53 *Miscellaneous—Persons taking their meals in any Establishment*—Persons who take *all* their meals in any Establishment but do not reside in such Establishment deposit the ration card with such Establishment The Establishment concerned can register the customers' ration cards and obtain supplies from the distributor with whom the cards are registered This quantity is in addition to the quantity allotted to the Establishment on the basis of residents and casual customers Any person wishing to leave the establishment will be allowed to do so on application and the ration card will be handed over to him

54 *Occasional meal in a restaurant*—Persons who occasionally take meals at restaurants etc may get a meal free of the ration if food is available within the quantity allotted to the Establishment for casual customers.

55 *Visitors staying in hotels*—Visitors coming to the city and staying in hotels clubs etc will receive no ration card since it will not be necessary

56 *Guests*—Persons staying as guests of ration cardholders for less than a week are not given any ration card nor will any additional quantity be given to the ration cardholder as the quantity allotted to a family should suffice for an occasional guest For guests staying for more than a week a temporary ration card is issued The card is valid for the period specified on it and is renewable if the stay of the guest is prolonged It can be registered with an authorised retail distributor in addition to the regular cards registered.

57 *Animals*—No provision is made for pet animals or birds A ration of bran will be provided for horses and cattle

58 *Departure out of the city, also deaths Notification*—Any reduction in the number of members of a family due to death or departure will have to be notified to the Rationing—Food Control Office and consequent amendments will be made in the "Family" ration card Information regarding deaths will also be obtained from the Municipality and the ration card obtained and amended

59 *Loss of Card*—If a card is lost another will be issued on proof of loss The retail distributor with whom the original card is registered will be informed and the counterfoil to the original ration card will be withdrawn from him Some authorities impose and charge for issuing new cards against lost ones

60 *Change of address and retail distributor*—When there is a change of address and consequent change in the retail distributor necessary note of the fact will be made and the supplies to the retail distributor will be modified

61 *Office Organisation—Food Control or Ward Offices* All inquiries, applications and complaints should be directed to the respective Food Control or Ward Offices Each Food Control or Ward Office will have one or more Rationing Officers or Food Control Officers two or three Assistant Rationing Officers one Chief Inspector and two Deputy Chief Inspectors

The duties and organisation of Food Control or Ward Offices will be given in the instructions issued to the Food Control or Ward Officers

The Chief Inspecting Rationing Officer is entrusted with the supervision of Food Control or Ward Offices

62 *Central Office of the Controller of Rationing*—The head of the Rationing Organisation is the Controller of Rationing He is assisted by a Joint Controller of Rationing and Rationing Officers for various sections such as factories hotels and establishments retailers etc also by officers of the Directorate of Civil Supplies

The office staff is organised in sections each dealing with one or more aspects of rationing

63 The two main sections allied to this Office are the Permit Office and the Card Index Section The former is in charge of the Assistant Director of Civil Supplies (Permits) and issues permits to Authorised retail distributors and large institutions

64 The Card Index Section is in charge of the Food Executive Officer (Card Index) The original inquiry forms wherein particulars of each family are entered and the Index Cards prepared along with the ration cards and giving all essential particulars at a glance are located in this office A reference to these enables this section to know whether an applicant for a ration card is enumerated previously and possesses, or is included in any other ration card or not

65 The index cards are arranged alphabetically under each Ward/F Control according to blocks

66 The counterfoils of ration cards registered with the authorised retail distributors are also kept in serial order in the Index Card Section after entering the authorisation number of the distributor on the respective index card The keeping of counterfoils in serial order assists in detecting fraud as two counterfoils of the same number will be easily detected

Note—It might be necessary to decentralize this Branch to the various local officers

The duties of the Card Index Section are given separately

67 *Inspectorial Staff*—The inspectorial staff at the Food Control|Ward Offices is under the supervision of the Chief Inspector who is responsible to the Food Control or Ward Rationing Officer The main body of the inspectors is entrusted with the checking the particulars on the prescribed application forms submitted by the public Some inspectors are detailed on the duty of checking the books of retailers Any complaint regarding the retail distributor is checked and verified by these inspectors before it is forwarded to the Head Office for necessary action

68 The Inspectorial staff at the Head Office is under the supervision of the officer of the particular section to which they are attached Their main duty is to investigate complaints received in the particular section

The duties of the inspectors are mainly of an outdoor nature and will have to be checked by the daily submission of their Reports

69 *Food Control or Ward Rationing Committees*—It may be decided to utilise the existing organisations in the Ward Civil Defence Committee instead of setting up separate bodies for the purpose of associating non officials with the rationing scheme

70 Food Control or Ward Rationing Committees may be constituted in all the Wards|Food Control Areas In most of the cases the Chairman of the Food Control|Ward Civil Defence Committee is elected as Chairman of the Food Control|Ward Rationing Committee The Food Control|Ward Rationing Officer is the Secretary of the Committee In addition several Committees have elected non official Joint Secretaries One Officer of Government acts as a Liaison Officer for all these Committees These Committees meet weekly as a rule

71 In a few cases the Committees co opt one or two non official members in addition to their strength with a view to securing the representation of unrepresented localities or communities These nominations are sent to Government for approval before the persons are appointed

72 The Food Control|Ward Rationing Committees are invited to assist advise and make suggestions in the following matters —

(a) Regarding retail shops—

1 whether prices of rationed articles fixed by Government are observed or not,

2 that the quantities prescribed under rationing are actually given

3 that goods sold are not adulterated,

4 that service to customers is efficient and courteous and

5 that the shop premises are sufficient for the customers to be served and

(b) Regarding ration cardholders—

1 to assist and advise in verification of doubtful ration cards wherever possible

2 to assist authorities to detect misuses of ration cards, and

3 to advise the ration cardholders regarding getting their cards registered and generally to suggest to them what authorities may be approached in the case of any difficulties

73 In addition to these duties the Committee is welcome to inform the Controller of Rationing,—in writing—regarding any difficulties experienced by the public generally and to make any suggestions for the improved working of Food Control, Ward Rationing Offices or for the improvement of the administrative system of rationing generally

The size of the ration and the prices fixed by Government for different commodities would not come within the Committee's purview but "Black market" activities should be reported if found to be in existence

74 *Import Permits* —By a Notification issued by the Authority it should be made clear that no person can bring into the city by rail road or sea any quantity of rationed articles without an import permit from, inter alia the Controller of Rationing Such permits should be granted against cancellation of the appropriate number of coupons of a ration card available for lawful use in the city within the month of the issue of the permit The maximum amount of the articles stated above which can be imported in any one month is the number of units available on the ration card for the remainder of the calendar month and no more The number of weeks for which the coupons are to be cancelled will depend upon the week of the month in which the application is presented and the maximum number allowed is 4 weeks

75 *Note—Ration for children*

(A) On page 15, paragraph 27 it is stated that half the adult ration is allowed to children of the ages 2 years to 12 years Many Authorities consider that full adult rations should be available to children of 8 or 10 years and over also that children below 2 years should receive a ration

The decision to give such rations to children must rest with the Authority since it is linked up with the supply position—and the amount that is to be made available for the adult ration

(B) *Guests*—On page 19 paragraph 56 it is stated that no ration card will be given to guests staying with householders for less than a week This might appear to be a hardship but in practice this has not proved to be the case especially when there are adequate catering establishments available for catering off the ration

(C) *Departures and Arrivals—Reference paras 56 and 58* Under the Rationing Regulations there is a legal obligation on the ration cardholders to report departures from the rationed area for more than seven days and not to draw ration for absentees, but in practice many people fail to report their departures to the Ward Rationing Office concerned or to deposit their cards there

In order to make it easier for the cardholders to fulfil their obligation the Rationing Department has opened Kiosks near the booking offices at the main Railway Stations and the Docks in Bombay

All that the cardholders have to do is to deposit the cards at the time of departures from the rationed areas at the respective Kiosks and obtain receipts preserve them and produce them at their Ward Rationing Office on their return to Bombay

These Kiosks also serve as enquiry bureaus for "New Arrivals" in the City as to how they can obtain ration cards

Notes.

SECTION 2

STAFF AND ADMINISTRATION

1 One of the first requirements for organising a rationing scheme is to have the right kind and number of staff

A suggested layout of the senior staff requirements is shown as Appendix "B".

2 Alternative layouts are given in other Appendices showing the various grades of staff required

It cannot be too strongly emphasised, that it is essential to have a sufficiently large and efficient staff for the initial operation of the organisation Failure in this respect might jeopardise the entire rationing scheme When the scheme is running smoothly, it might be possible to dispense with 25 per cent of the total staff

3 It has been found in certain rationing centres that some form of training, lectures, *etc*, is essential to impart knowledge and to raise the efficiency of the subordinate staff

The training should be continuous, especially since after the novelty of inaugurating a rationing organisation has worn off, some members of the staff will lose their enthusiasm, skill and courtesy to the public

4 It is always necessary for a staff to realise that dealing with the people's food is a most serious matter, calling for skilful and efficient administration, hard work, long hours and a helpful disposition

5 Staff duties are also mentioned on pages 19 and 20 paragraphs 62 et seq

Summary

A It has to be stated with emphasis that the standard of efficiency and administrative skill must be as high as possible when required for food control work Also of course, integrity must be of the first order, since in Food Control administration—with its varied branches—there are many opportunities for bribery and corruption

B In dealing with the people's food—and direct with the public and the 'trade', the tempo is quicker than in an ordinary administration, since the public and the Press will not tolerate procrastination

C Consequently it is necessary, when starting a Food Control organisation, to choose a well tried Senior Staff, headed by an outstanding Senior Official, who is capable of getting work done, and who is able to build up a team of efficient and enthusiastic subordinates

D After the initial working, and when the organisation is running *smoothly, it is possible to withdraw some of the Senior Executives, provided* they have chosen worthy successors and have given the necessary training It is a mistake to commence operations with an inadequate number of staff

E In view of the fact that in the large cities a Food Control and rationing scheme usually expands rapidly in order to control or ration other commodities and since it has been proved on many occasions that adequate decentralisation must take place, it is recommended that for the efficient administration in those larger cities, an "Organisation and Methods" Department be set up in order to train the selected heads of department—and any of their staff—in Food Control

F The "Organisation and Methods" Department is also a most useful medium for detecting wasteful methods, useless or inadequate forms and other paper work which if allowed to grow unchecked, will strangle the administration

G One of the duties of the "Organisation and Methods" Department is to work for securing speed and simplification of the clerical work.

6 *Instructions to Food Controller Ward or Rationing Officers*—The following extracts have been made from the instructions issued by the Karachi Controller—designate of Rationing to his Rationing Control Officers :

(A) Please note that you have been placed in an exceedingly responsible position in which you have to supervise the working of rationing in respect of your ward consisting of 10,000 families The efficiency and success of the system will to a very large measure depend upon your capacity for hard and intelligent work, and your ability to control and organise the work of your subordinates.

(B) *Speed in work*—You will be constantly dealing with public and in a matter which pertains to their basic necessity (food) Delay in such matters is dangerous. It will lead to bitter and justifiable discontent Speed should be the key note of all work which comes to you If any one of your staff is slow, careless, or inefficient, report the fact immediately to the Head Office Such deficiencies are insuperable in a staff dealing with a matter like rationing

(C) *Enquiries*—Make very careful and sensible distribution of work in your office, so that each one knows what he has to do For example you must place one intelligent and smart person in charge of answering enquiries There would most probably be a crowd of persons coming to your ward office for any one of the purposes indicated here

(i) Fresh cards for people who have not been enumerated or who arrive newly in Karachi ;

(ii) Change of cards due to a variety of reasons ,

(iii) Supplementary cards ,

(iv) Provisional or temporary cards , and various other matters (There would be distinct forms for each of the matters indicated above to be filled in by applicants) The enquiry clerk should be able to give correct directions to the public as to what to do in a particular matter and also hand over the appropriate form Those who cannot fill up the relevant forms themselves may have to be assisted In their case, the forms may be filled in by one of your clerks

7 *Handling the public*—Please note that the public is treated with utmost courtesy and consideration and their troubles or complaints are sympathetically heard and promptly attended to We cannot administer food problems from a high pedestal We have to deal with common masses and a human touch is absolutely necessary for the establishment of happy relations between the public and the rationing staff Your treatment of the people will constitute an acid test of your fitness for the delicate task entrusted to you Explain to your visitors what they should do, and where they should go If you cannot dispose of the applicants yourself direct them to the proper place Here are some general instructions There will be many more in future

8 *Committees*—As soon as the Ward Rationing Offices are set up ascertain the names of some suitable public spirited individuals to be nominated to Ward Rationing Committees Final selection would be made by the Rationing Officer, but your recommendees must be carefully selected from amongst the most influential dependable and enthusiastic persons residing in your ward You may immediately after the Ward Offices start functioning send your proposals Send the names of 10 persons along with their antecedents out of which probably 7 will be selected to form the proposed committee.

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3 It has been found in certain rationing centres that some form of training, lectures, *etc*, is essential to impart knowledge and to raise the efficiency of the subordinate staff

The training should be continuous, especially since after the novelty of inaugurating a rationing organisation has worn off, some members of the staff will lose their enthusiasm, skill and courtesy to the public

4 It is always necessary for a staff to realise that dealing with the people's food is a most serious matter, calling for skilful and efficient administration, hard work, long hours and a helpful disposition

5 Staff duties are also mentioned on pages 19 and 20 paragraphs 62 et seq

Summary

A It has to be stated with emphasis that the standard of efficiency and administrative skill must be as high as possible when required for food control work Also of course, integrity must be of the first order, since in Food Control administration—with its varied branches—there are many opportunities for bribery and corruption

B In dealing with the people s food—and direct with the public and the ' trade ', the tempo is quicker than in an ordinary administration, since the public and the Press will not tolerate procrastination

C Consequently it is necessary, when starting a Food Control organisation, to choose a well tried Senior Staff, headed by an outstanding Senior Official, who is capable of getting work done, and who is able to build up a team of efficient and enthusiastic subordinates

D After the initial working, and when the organisation is running smoothly it is possible to withdraw some of the Senior Executives, provided they have chosen worthy successors and have given the necessary training It is a mistake to commence operations with an inadequate number of staff

E In view of the fact that in the large cities a Food Control and rationing scheme usually expands rapidly in order to control or ration other commodities and since it has been proved on many occasions that adequate decentralisation must take place it is recommended that for the efficient administration in those larger cities, an "Organisation and Methods" Department be set up in order to train the selected heads of department—and any of their staff—in Food Control

F The "Organisation and Methods" Department is also a most useful medium for detecting wasteful methods, useless or inadequate forms and other paper work which if allowed to grow unchecked, will strangle the administration.

G One of the duties of the "Organisation and Methods" Department is to work for securing speed and simplification of the clerical work.

6 *Instructions to Food Controller Ward or Rationing Officers*—The following extracts have been made from the instructions issued by the Karachi Controller—designate of Rationing to his Rationing Control Officers

(A) Please note that you have been placed in an exceedingly responsible position in which you have to supervise the working of rationing in respect of your ward consisting of 10 000 families The efficiency and success of the system will to a very large measure depend upon your capacity for hard and intelligent work, and your ability to control and organise the work of your subordinates

(B) *Speed in work*—You will be constantly dealing with public and in a matter which pertains to their basic necessity (food) Delay in such matters is dangerous. It will lead to bitter and justifiable discontent Speed should be the key note of all work which comes to you If any one of your staff is slow, careless or inefficient, report the fact immediately to the Head Office Such deficiencies are insuperable in a staff dealing with a matter like rationing

(C) *Enquiries* Make very careful and sensible distribution of work in your office so that each one knows what he has to do For example you must place one intelligent and smart person in charge of answering enquiries There would most probably be a crowd of persons coming to your ward office for any one of the purposes indicated here

(i) Fresh cards for people who have not been enumerated or who arrive newly in Karachi ,

(ii) Change of cards due to a variety of reasons

(iii) Supplementary cards ,

(iv) Provisional or temporary cards and various other matters There would be distinct forms for each of the matters indicated above to be filled in by applicants) The enquiry clerk should be able to give correct directions to the public as to what to do in a particular matter and also hand over the appropriate form Those who cannot fill up the relevant forms themselves may have to be assisted In their case the forms may be filled in by one of your clerks

7 *Handling the public*—Please note that the public is treated with utmost courtesy and consideration and their troubles or complaints are sympathetically heard and promptly attended to We cannot administer food problems from a high pedestal We have to deal with common masses and a human touch is absolutely necessary for the establishment of happy relations between the public and the rationing staff Your treatment of the people will constitute an acid test of your fitness for the delicate task entrusted to you Explain to your visitors what they should do and where they should go If you cannot dispose of the applicants yourself direct them to the proper place Here are some general instructions There will be many more in future

8 *Committees*—As soon as the Ward Rationing Offices are set up ascertain the names of some suitable public spirited individuals to be nominated to Ward Rationing Committees Final selection would be made by the Rationing Officer but your recommendees must be carefully selected from amongst the most influential dependable and enthusiastic persons residing in your ward You may immediately after the Ward Offices start functioning send your proposals Send the names of 10 persons along with their [illegible] dents out of which probably 7 will be selected to form the proposed comm[illegible]

The function of these Ward Committees will be of advisory nature. They will act as mediaries between the Ward Offices and the public. They will *bring to your notice any inconvenience or hardship felt by the public*, and advise and make suggestions for the improvement of rationing organisation and solution of some of the practical difficulties encountered by the public or the staff. The meeting of such Committees should be called at least once a week and any important suggestion emanating from its deliberation duly communicated to the Head Office.

9 *Inquiry*.—The Chief Enquiry Inspector and the Enquiry Inspectors are appointed in the Ward Offices mainly for outdoor work. Their work is of a highly responsible nature. They have to go out and verify all applications for new cards, change in cards, addition to ration and various other matters. They have been given the pay and designation of inspectors with the sole object of ensuring that all fresh cards are issued, all corrections and alterations and additions made after a most thorough investigation by domiciliary visits. You know that we have a record of each and every house and tenement, and enquiry forms containing information in respect of each family. This record is to be referred to every time there is an application for fresh card, or for increase in the number of units due to increase of family members. Make sure that the same person is not able to apply for ration card from more than one ward. Suppose "X" applies from Ward "A" and says that he lives in house number 2 situated in a particular section of the ward and in a particular street. You can at once trace out the enquiry form pertaining to that house or tenement. The form will show the name of the occupants. If "X" is a new occupant, you must find out as to what has happened to the old resident and where he has gone. By this means you may be able to obtain information in respect of persons who may have left the city. Such cases should be immediately reported to the headquarters. If "X" is a new arrival in the same household, the Enquiry Inspector must *thoroughly satisfy himself as to the genuineness of his being a new member* of the family and the duration of his stay there.

10 At any rate, please see that fresh cards are issued with utmost care and vigilance. The Enquiry Inspectors will have to be responsible for any duplicate cards issued or wrong information submitted by them.

11 The Chief Inquiry Inspector is responsible for the distribution of work among the various Inspectors and allot separate quarters and sections to each one of them so that all applications in respect of one section go for verification to one person.

12 The Ward Officers will initial all the applications as they are received, and mark them for the Chief Enquiry Inspector. The Chief Enquiry Inspector will accordingly distribute these applications amongst his Inspectors and direct them to complete their investigation. Suitable registers may be maintained by Ward Rationing Officers showing the number of applications received and delivered by them to the Chief Enquiry Inspector, and similarly a record should be maintained by the Chief Enquiry Inspector containing the number of applications handed over to each Inspector for verification. Small diaries would do for this purpose. Besides, you will maintain a large number of registers. These registers are to be written regularly and most accurately. They will be inspected personally by the Rationing Officer during his inspection visits, and any irregularity or negligence in keeping the registers up to date and clean will be viewed with severe displeasure.

13 In addition to this, a daily statement of work must be kept in each ward office in the following form —

Date Name

Form	Number received	No. verified by Insprs.	No of forms pending enquiry	No of new cards issued	Remarks
A					
B					
C					
etc					

This daily statement must be prepared at the end of every day so as to be ready for inspection by the Rationing Officer

14 Disposal of applications of various descriptions should not be delayed beyond a day or at the most two days If a man applies for a fresh card on a particular day all the enquiries and investigation by domiciliary visits must be completed by the Enquiry Inspectors and submitted to the Ward Rationing Officer for orders on the next day The card should also be issued on the same day In no case should the issue of fresh cards be delayed beyond one day of the receipt of the application The Enquiry Inspector must submit a daily diary to the Chief Inspector showing the number of applications enquired into the number of places visited and any other special work done by them Any wrong information given or deliberate misstatement made by an applicant should be specially brought to the notice of the Chief Enquiry Inspector who should check and initial all the diaries and submit them to the Ward Rationing Officer for perusal and action if necessary The Chief Enquiry Inspector would of course know from the diary kept by him whether the number of applications enquired into by a particular Inspector is correctly shown in his diary Any deliberate falsehood on the part of an applicant revealed by enquiry should be brought to the notice of the Ward Rationing Officer who will consider whether prosecution is to be launched against the culprit

15 The Chief Enquiry Inspector must scrutinise some percentage of the enquiries completed by the Inspectors by himself visiting the places concerned This percentage must necessarily be substantial

16 The Chief Enquiry Inspector ultimately will be responsible for ensuring that each Inspector turns out a full day s work and the enquiries submitted by them are not perfunctory but adequate and thorough Any dereliction of duty or negligence on the part of the Inspectors must be immediately reported to the Ward Rationing Officer People who cannot work incessantly and wholeheartedly should in no case be retained We need both intelligence and zeal in persons who work in the rationing organisation

17 The Ward Rationing Officer will have to run a full fledged office with a large establishment The maintenance of discipline amongst the staff, and efficient organisation of all office work will be his responsibility

18 A weekly return will be submitted very regularly by all Ward Rationing Officers showing in the following form all the new cards issued by them

Serial No of new card	Code No	Name	Old card Serial No	Remarks

In the remarks column the reasons for the issue of new cards should be given clearly—say for example, 'New arrival in Karachi' 'Old card showed less than the actual number of family members', 'Old card destroyed or lost'. Separate statements should be prepared for supplementary, temporary and provisional cards All old cards for which substitutes are issued should be taken back from the cardholder The enquiry forms must be corrected regularly or fresh ones added, if necessary Remember these weekly returns are exceedingly important as they will enable the Assistant Rationing Officer (Permit) to correct the number of ration cards registered with any particular retailer *The counterfoils of the old cards which will be with the* Assistant Rationing Officer filed according to each retailer, would be withdrawn and units registered with him corrected accordingly These returns should
each the Rationing Officer on Monday—
Rationing Officer would send a weekly
one, on the working of rationing in
respect of his ward Any noteworthy points discovered in the working of the scheme should be included in this report The report may also contain remarks on the work of the Chief Enquiry Inspector Enquiry Inspectors and card writing sections of the staff, and suggestions for improvement in procedure maintenance of registers and forms as well as any other relevant matter connected with rationing The report will be an important document and must be drafted carefully by the Ward Rationing Officer himself

19 It is proposed that a weekly conference of all Ward Rationing Officers may be held in which the two Assistant Rationing Officers will also be present This conference is primarily for the purpose of unifying the procedure in all Ward Offices and giving opportunity to one Ward Rationing Officer to benefit by mutual discussion It might also lead to simplification and improvement in procedure and policy as a result of mutual discussion between all the Ward Rationing Officers

20 If the weekly reports mentioned in the last paragraph are received at the head office by Monday, it may be possible to fix Tuesday for the proposed conference By that day reports will be in from all offices and points of interest and any special suggestion could be discussed by all concerned Please see that these reports are not to degenerate into a routine matter or mere monotonous repetitions Keenness of observation and zeal for improvement can make such reports both interesting and valuable Please do not forget that great punctuality is to be observed in the submission of these reports

21 You must maintain a very accurate record of the number of ration cards in your ward the total number of units and the supplementary units Besides it may be necessary to keep a similar statement in respect of temporary and provisional cards The kerosene and non kerosene cards should be counted separately A statement showing these details should be prepared as soon as the card writing is completed and cards are ready for distribution Subsequently this statement should be kept absolutely up to date whenever

there is an addition to or reduction in the number of cards or units You must be able to supply this information immediately on demand at any moment

22 The enquiry forms show the number of family members and the units sanctioned Any alteration on the basis of which you issue a fresh card, must be entered in this form under your signature Fresh enquiry forms will have to be finally substituted for the old ones in case of one leaving the house and the other coming in its place

23 You must take immediate steps to arrange for all articles of stationery, *etc* needed for your office particularly the registers that you are required to maintain the prescribed forms of applications which are under print, and other necessary articles The Superintendent Government Press has been requested to treat all requisitions from the rationing staff as exceedingly urgent You will be responsible for disbursement of pay to all staff working under you and for that purpose you need the relevant registers and registers of contingent expenditure which you may be authorised to incur Please arrange to have all these registers and forms and see that you thoroughly understand this aspect of administrative procedure and run this part of the show with care and efficiency Your responsibilities are numerous and heavy but the type of work that you have been called upon to perform requires incessant labour and meticulous attention to a large variety of details

This is only the first instalment of instructions As already stated quite a number may follow in future

24 *Instructions to Shop Inspectors*—The following extracts have been made from the instructions issued to Shop Inspectors by a Provincial Rationing Authority —

25 The Shop Inspector as the name indicates is to inspect the shops allotted to him To start with he must carefully read the Rationing Order and Regulations and various instructions issued to shopkeepers in respect of the rationing procedure A mere cursory knowledge is not sufficient nor would such scanty knowledge be of any use to the Inspector in the detection of offences and irregularities on the part of the authorised distributors

26 The Shop Inspector will have to work extremely hard and probably much longer than the normal hours to do his job efficiently and effectively (number) shops have been licensed to deal in rationed foods and all the shopkeepers have to keep the accounts in the prescribed form and maintain prescribed registers—*vide* instructions to retail dealers The Shop Inspectors have to check the accounts regularly and pay surprise visits to the shops to see that the foodgrains *etc*, actually supplied are sold at the controlled rates to the people and no more than the sanctioned number of units is given to any one Side by side they have *to see that the people coming to the* shops are attended to promptly and none is made to stand waiting for an unreasonable length of time

27 The date from which the rationing scheme will be given effect to will be notified in due course Till this is done the Shop Inspectors should visit the shops very frequently and explain to them the instructions already issued and distribute the registers and forms which they have to use The correct use of these must be properly explained to them The procedure with regard to the method of registration of ration cards cancellation of coupons entries in the ration cards of the sales made to the cardholder the number of times

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a consumer can purchase his ration in a week, the quantity a unit represents, the maintenance of accounts and the preparation of statements and filling up of forms *etc*, should be thoroughly explained to the shopkeepers by the Inspectors The shopkeepers their servants or their relations who would kee, the accounts of the shops should be called upon to satisfy the Inspectors that they can read and write Urdu|Hindi|English or the local vernacular and that they will be able to keep the accounts If the Inspector finds that there *is none to do the accounts work at the shop he should at once make a report* so that another suitable man in the locality may be licensed

28 The Shop Inspectors should note that after the rationing date no retailers except those who are authorised can deal in rationed articles as it will be a serious offence to do so It would be the duty of the Shop Inspectors to pay surprise visits to the unlicensed retail shops to see if they stock or sell any rationed articles If any such dealers are detected all evidence should promptly be collected and the matter at once reported to the Controller of Rationing

29 Ration cards are being prepared and will be distributed to the public and in accordance with the instructions issued every cardholder will have to register his ration card with one or the other dealer as may be prescribed from time to time Such shopkeeper will make the necessary entries in his register a copy of which he has to send to the Assistant Rationing Officer The Shop Inspectors will therefore have to run about their beats and see how the cards are being received and registered If any of the shopkeepers are found not to be doing the registration properly he should be guided and his shop inspected once more to see that he has followed the instructions The registration of cards should be over in 3 or 4 days after which the Shop Inspectors should check the entries in the registers and total up the number of units registered and put their signature and date in token of their having done so

30 A day before the rationing day every Inspector should inspect all the shops of his beat and verify the balance of all the rationed articles available with every shop and get a statement prepared and sign it himself He should also prepare his own statement in the following form and send it on t the Assistant Rationing Officer

Serial No	Name of the shop keeper	Locality	Quantity in stock				
			Wheat	Rice	Gram	Juar	Bajri

The stocks available at every shop will be the opening balance from the rationing date and the shopkeepers will be supplied with more quantities after the previous stocks are consumed or about to be consumed

31 From the rationing date onwards the Shop Inspector will so arrange his rounds that he inspects every shop at least twice a week These visits are not to be regular because in that case the shopkeeper will be careful particularly on the day of inspection and it may not be possible to detect him Any one shop may be inspected even twice a day and the other may be inspected once in 2 days but the visits should be paid at irregular intervals so that the shopkeepers should be under the fear that his shop would be inspected any time The Rationing Officer and the Asst Rationing Officer will also be inspecting the shops but the success of the whole scheme depends upon the intelligence and the keen interest that the Shop Inspector will take It is necessary here to lay down a few instructions for the inspection of shops and

check of the accounts These instructions are not exhaustive and there are various ways by which an intelligent man can do the inspection and make the shops run in quite a satisfactory manner

32 (1) The shop should always be neat and clean and the goods kept in order

(2) The business should be regulated in such a manner that there is no rush in any shop and that the customers quietly make their purchases and go away The customers should be attended to by turn i e in the order in which they come This is important.

(3) The rationed foods sold should be of the best quality supplied from the godowns and the price charged should not be more than the controlled price

(4) The entries in the ration cards and the sale registers should be properly made and the daily totals struck at the end of each day The Inspectors should check these totals and see that the balance of the articles on hand is brought forward on opening the business on the next day Not only the shopkeepers will be responsible for the accuracy of the accounts but the inspectors as well A stock register for this purpose will be kept by every shopkeeper The register may be supplied to them on payment by the Government itself The entries in the stock register must be verified by the Inspectors with the physical balance of various grains on the day on which inspection is done

(5) The Inspectors should give trials to every shop by personally watching the sale of ration to the ration cardholders to verify that the latter get the authorised ration of good quality and that the price charged is proper There is also one other way of testing the honesty of the shopkeepers Some of the ration cardholders should be approached and their ration cards examined Notes about the articles purchased by them should be kept in a diary and the entries verified with the sale register of the shopkeeper Every Inspector should at least have 10 such instances with him when he inspects any shop The details of this work giving the serial numbers of ration cards and the *date of purchase should be entered in the diary to be kept by the Inspector*

(6) The shopkeepers will have to prepare indents for the rationed articles every week or every fortnight and ration permits will have to be issued to them on those indents The Shop Inspectors will be given these indents for verification of the entries with the sale registers It is therefore absolutely necessary for them to total up the figures of consumption themselves and see that the shopkeeper does not give inaccurate figures

(7) According to the rationing scheme everyone is entitled to get the ration either four times a week biweekly weekly or for four weeks at a time As the ration cards registered at a shop will be from both rich and poor it is possible that there will not be a uniform demand for ration either biweekly, weekly or four times a week If it were so it would be easy to know what the requirements of the shop would be A very careful check of accounts is therefore necessary and the whole responsibility lies with the Shop Inspectors If *any retailer gets more ration than is necessary for him he can* " black market " it and thus endanger the success of the scheme

33 The Inspectors should maintain daily diaries showing the work done by them during the day the number and names of the shops visited the number of ration cards verified with the shopkeepers' sales registers and the irregularities or errors detected by them These diaries will be daily scrutinised by the Assistant Rationing Officer and if he finds that a Shop Inspector is *not turning out the full day's work he shall report the fact to the Rationing* Officer

34 At the end of every week, the Inspector shall obtain from the shopkeeper a statement showing the sales made during the previous week of each rationed article The statement will be in the following form

NAME

WEEK No ——————— FROM ——————— To ———————

Authorisation	Rice in mds	Wheat	Atta	Bajri	Juar	Total of all.	Units registered	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Each Inspector will promptly prepare this statement in respect of all the shops allotted to him The Inspector will be personally responsible to see that the shopkeeper prepares this statement and hands it over to him on the morning following the close of a weekly period This statement in respect of large employers shops should be kept separately and entered in a separate statement This will facilitate a check on consumption of rationed articles through various agencies of distribution These statements which are to be consolidated in the Assistant Rationing Officer s Office and which will show the offtake of ration from week to week are of vital importance since the whole system of supplies to the town mill depends on the accuracy of statistics collected in this manner

35 The Shop Inspectors are directed to understand the significance of this case very carefully It should be remembered that delay in submission of these statements should be scrupulously avoided No excuses will be acceptable if any shopkeeper fails in this important aspect of his duty

36 The proper enforcement of all the rationing regulations and securing of full compliance with all instructions issued to authorised distributors will largely depend upon the smartness intelligence and enthusiasm of the Inspectors The work is to be undertaken in a missionary spirit and may require long hours and incessant effort If the Shop Inspectors go about their jobs properly and vigorously the shopkeepers will certainly behave as they should and all will go well Slackness lack of zeal or interest in the work will mean innumerable malpractices public complaints defective accounts and consequently a lot of discontent Any Shop Inspector in whose beat these unwholesome developments take place will have to give place to more competent and energetic substitutes and no explanations or justifications will be listened to Please remember that the success of the rationing scheme so far as the distribution side is concerned is to a large measure dependent on your rigorous control over the shops your constant and intimate contact with your beat and your sincere efforts to do your best It is hoped that all Shop Inspectors realise the importance and delicacy of the task which they have been entrusted with

NOTE —Please refer to Section 8 regarding the Drafting of Forms

SECTION 3

Procurement of Supplies.

The Supply Position and Distribution—Rationing

1 The supply position, together with distribution, is a most vital factor in effective rationing, consequently all Authorities have—or should have—a supply position "Balance Sheet" continuously in front of them with daily, weekly or monthly adjustments (Appendices "E" and "F")

2 The only way of ensuring the efficient working of a food control and rationing scheme is to have a firm control of the commodity and price

3 There are three ways of obtaining the requisite control

The first is a complete ownership and handling by the Government of the scheduled foods from the source of supply to retailer The second is a complete ownership by Government and using the trade—under Government licence and supervision—to carry out the operation as Government Agents The third is a mixture of the alternative schemes

4 From experience the third scheme has worked satisfactorily but on general principles it is obviously better to use the trade structure to the utmost degree possible, backed up by the ability to switch over to complete Government operations when necessary

5 The strength of a supply position in relation to a Food Control or Rationing organisation is the maintaining of reserve stocks of the essential rationed foods These stocks should be called "Buffer" stocks and kept in special "Buffer" godowns The "Buffer" stocks can be accumulated gradually, and then "turned over" in order to obviate deterioration

6 The building up of "Buffer" stocks should be based on a proportion of the population for so many days' requirements

7 For various reasons it is advisable to have several "Buffer" godowns and not one large one—they should be sited strategically

8 Procurement arrangements vary considerably between Provinces and States but as an illustration of how it works the following is an outline of the purchasing organisation set up by the Government of the United Provinces —

1 For the purpose of procuring foodgrains the United Provinces has been divided into five Food Regions as follows —

2 (1) *The Meerut Region* consisting of the Meerut and Agra Civil Divisions

(2) *The Moradabad Region* consisting of the Moradabad and Bijnor Civil Districts and the Kumaun Civil Division

(3) *The Lucknow Region* consisting of the Lucknow Civil Division and the Fyzabad Civil Division minus the districts of Gonda and Bahraich

(4) *The Cawnpore Region* consisting of the Allahabad and Jhansi Civil Divisions

(5) *The Benares Region* consisting of the Benares and Gorakhpur Civil Divisions and the Gonda and Bahraich Districts

Each of these Regions is to a considerable extent self sufficient in all food grains taken together and the Regions have been so chosen with this end in view

3 The procurement arrangements in each Region are in-charge of an Officer known as the Regional Food Controller The present incumbents of these posts are three Officers of the Indian Civil Service and two of the Provincial Civil Service—all of the status of District Magistrates and Collectors

4 To assist them there is a staff distributed throughout the Province and allotted to Regions in accordance with their size consisting of 9 Deputy Regional Food Controllers (all of whom are Deputy Collectors in the Provincial Civil

Service), 6 Regional Marketing Officers (who are gazetted officers in the Agricultural Department), 10 Deputy Accounts Officers and 327 Marketing Inspectors, who possess marketing and agricultural qualifications

5 In addition there is the necessary clerical staff

6 This staff has been built up since February 1943 and the scheme in its present form has been working since August 1 1943

7 The actual purchases are made by Government Purchasing Agents who are members of the trade licensed under the Foodgrains Control Order and who purchase on a commission basis They work under the closest supervision and instructions of the Regional Food Controllers and their staff

8 There is one separate Purchasing Agent for each of the large markets to which a number of smaller adjacent markets are also attached The activities of each agent are confined to the area allotted to him

9 It may here be explained that this system has been in force for the purchase of wheat in the Meerut Region which is the main wheat area of the United Provinces since May 1943 Before August 1 1943 for the purchase of wheat in the remainder of the Province there was only one Purchasing Agent It was found however that one Purchasing Agent operating in a very large area naturally had to employ a large number of smaller dealers with the likely result that the ultimate cost to Government was higher In the light of experience gained the Meerut wheat system was extended to the whole Province and for all foodgrains purchased from August 1 1943

10 "Ceiling" buying prices for each Region are fixed by Government in the Civil Supplies Department These ceiling prices are under constant review and are revised from time to time But within the Government ceiling buying prices Regional Food Controllers are authorised to fix ceiling purchase prices in different markets according to local circumstances and conditions

11 With the main object of assisting Regional Food Controllers in obtaining purchases within the ceiling rates certain restrictions on the movement of foodgrains within the Province have been in the light of experience imposed

12 As stated above each Region is very largely self-sufficient and no foodgrains of the kinds which Government are purchasing can be moved by the trade by rail from one Region to another except under the permit of the Provincial Government

13 In addition, within each Region no foodgrains of the kinds which Government are purchasing can be moved by the trade by rail from or to Regulated Towns except under the permit of the Regional Food Controller ('Regulated Towns' are the biggest twenty five towns of the Province)

14 Competitive buying has been very largely eliminated In the first place there is of course no competitive buying at all amongst Government Purchasing Agents since these have been restricted to defined areas In the second the Provincial Government itself is now making supplies to the large factories and institutions and to the railways for their employees and these have thus been got off the market Arrangements have also now been made by which the Provincial Government will make supplies for the Defence Services

15 The scheme covers the purchases of foodgrains both for export outside the Province under the Basic Plan of the Food Department and also for the Provincial Government's own rationing scheme

16 [illegible] ("Gregory" 1943) deals at [illegible] (Chapter 6, page 38 *et seq*). [illegible] vernment of India

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NOTE.—A Much useful information on Procurement, qualities of grains, weights, refraction, etc, etc, are to be found in the Government of India's publications "AGRICULTURAL MARKETING IN INDIA",—

(a) Report on the Marketing of Wheat, 1937.

(b) Report on the Marketing of Rice, 1941.

NOTE.—B It is necessary to add a note of warning in connection with all schemes of procurement It is, that unless considerable knowledge and skill is used in the procurement of foodgrains in large quantities, most severe losses can be incurred by an Authority If large purchases are made without the requisite technical knowledge of prices and market manipulation, the possibility is that losses will be made, which cannot be covered from any margin in the selling prices to consumers.

PUBLICATIONS ON RATIONING PROCEDURE.

Most of the Provinces and States have issued or are about to issue publications dealing with Rationing Procedure applicable to their towns, and related to specific difficulties in the food situation in their areas.

Among the publications so far received are, those of :—

1 The Government of Bombay.
2 The Government of Madras (Rationing Manual).
3 The Government of Sind
4 The Government of the United Provinces
5 The Government of Bengal.

SECTION 4.

Offices, Premises and Godowns

1 It is essential to have adequate office accommodation for the head office of the Administration of the Rationing Scheme

2 If the chief operating officer,—i e, the Controller of Rationing,—is to have continuous contact with the Director of Civil Supplies and his staff, it is advisable for both these officials and their staffs to be located in the same building

3 It is essential that the principle of decentralisation be carried out for food rationing, with a Food Control Officer and Food Control|Ward (Rationing) Offices set up in the areas selected

4 The amount of detailed work allocated to the Food Control Offices—(or Ward offices)—depends on the policy to be carried out by the Controller of Rationing

5 The simplest method of inaugurating such decentralisation is to adapt the existing A R P organisation, which already has Area Offices Sectors, etc., as well as utilise the A R P 's up to date street maps

6 A Food Control—(or Ward Office) should be capable of looking after 25,000 people , for densely populated areas the number should be 15,000

7 *Premises*—Since the Rationing Authority must be the prime owner of all rationed commodities, it is necessary to have premises and godowns for the initial bulk supplies, cleaning of grain weighing storing, etc

8 Such premises—if available from the Grain Trade—can be operated by the " trade " under licence and strict control, if such a policy is decided upon ; otherwise the Authority must have its own godowns and staff

9 Attention is specially drawn to the necessity of carefully choosing the right kind of godowns for the storing and handling of foodgrains

10 Also the necessity of securing the services of Godown Superintendents and staff who are fully conversant with the correct methods of dealing with —

1 Receiving,
2 Handling
3 Stacking,
4 Cleaning,
5 Weighing,
6 Bagging,
7 Vermin control,
8 Weevil, etc., control,
9 *Losses and gains in weight*
10 Analysis and refraction, etc , etc

11 If such matters—as those mentioned above—are not carefully carried out, checked and re checked, an Authority that has undertaken the handling of large quantities of foodgrains can quickly lose very large sums of money, most of which cannot be recovered

SECTION 5

Transport and Distribution

1 In conformity with the policy to be adopted by the Authority as regards storage and distribution godowns it will be necessary to provide adequate transport facilities A R P vehicles might be available If the retail trade is used, the retailers will provide their own transport

2 If Government Grainshops are used the Authority will be obliged to inaugurate their own transport and distributing arrangements

3 If cartage contractors are available and are efficient they should be used before throwing extra burdens upon the Authority of running a transport organisation

4 In order to appreciate what is involved in the bulk transport of food grains, calculate the *WEEKLY* consumption of foodgrains by a population, at 1 lb per capita.

5 Should it be necessary for the Authority to undertake its own transport organisation it is essential to employ the services of experienced staff, with knowledge of transport costing and the essential needs of efficient maintenance of vehicles

SECTION 6

A —Legal Sanctions

B —Enforcement

1 All operations connected with Food Control must be made effective by *legal instruments*

2 Such legal instruments as are in use by other Authorities are available for assisting in the drafting of the Authority's own orders Attention is drawn to the Rationing and other Orders, issued by the Government of Bombay, Madras Bengal, Sind, etc, etc

3 For any Rationing Scheme to be effective, a realistic enforcement of the various orders is essential by having an efficient Enforcement Branch

4 Before the commencement of a Rationing Scheme the following essential preliminary Orders will probably have to be promulgated —

(1) Declaration of the area to be brought under rationing ,

(2) Rationing Preparatory Measures Order ,

Powers must be taken for

(i) Numbering of premises

(ii) Right of access,

(iii) Inquiries and asking questions

(iv) Enumeration,

(v) Penalties for non compliance

(3) Rationing Enquiry Order ,

Making it obligatory to fill in certain prescribed forms, etc, by householders establishments, institutions factories, societies, etc

(4) Essential Articles (Rationed Foodgrains) Restricted Acquisition Order , and Orders regarding Declaration of Stocks , " Freezing " Orders

(5) Rationing Order and Rules made thereunder

(6) The Retail Trade Control and Licensing Order

(7) Foodgrains Movement (Control) Order

5 Before the promulgation of such orders referred to above, the Authority should use to the fullest extent the FOODGRAINS CONTROL ORDER

[A note on the Foodgrains Control Order, supplied by the Department of Food will be found as an Appendix to Chapter XI page 112 of the Report of the Foodgrains Policy Committee (' Gregory " 1943)]

NOTE —A copy of the Bombay Rationing Order is shown as Appendix K.

6 Experience has shown in other countries that any form of Food Control a [illegible] reinforced by the " machinery " c [illegible] must be entrusted to a Senior C[illegible]

7 In all Enforcement matters, it is essential that close co operation is maintained with the police authorities also with the Courts and Magistrates

8 As soon as the legal dispositions have been completed the case should be *brought before the Courts in the least possible time, and the conviction secured* should have the widest Press publicity

Towns with a population of 100,000 and over
(1941 Census)

Provinces	No of Towns	Total population of Towns (In thousands)
Bengal	4	2 818
Bombay	[illegible]	2 [illegible]23
Madras	6	1,[illegible]63
United Provinces	12	2 6[illegible]0
Punjab	7	1 [illegible]61
Bihar	3	430
C. P & Berar	[illegible]	490
N W F Province	1	131
Sind	2	487
Delhi	1	52[illegible]
Ajmer-Merwara	1	147
States and Agencies	14	2 844
	58	16,330

Towns with a population of 100,000 and over—contd

Towns.	Population. (In thousands.)
Bengal Presidency	
1 Bhatpara	117
2. Calcutta	2 109
3. Dacca	213
4 Howrah	379
Bombay Presidency	
5 Ahmedabad	591
6 Bombay	1 490
7 Poona	258
8. Sholapur	213
9 Surat	171
Madras Presidency	
10 Calicut	176
11 Coimbatore	130
12 Madras	777
13. Madura	239
14. Salem	130
15 Trichinopoly	160
United Provinces	
16 Agra	284
17 Allahabad	261
18. Bareilly	193
19 Benares	263
20 Cawnpore	487
21 Jhansi	103
22. Lucknow	387
23. Koil (Aligarh)	113
24. Meerut	169
25 Moradabad	142
26 Saharanpur	108
27 Shahjahanpur	110
Punjab	
28 Amritsar	391
29 Jullundur	135
30 Lahore	671
31 Ludhiana	112
32 Multan	143
33 Rawalpindi	181
34 Sialkot	138
Bihar	
35. Gaya	105
36 Jamshedpur	149
37 Patna	176
Central Provinces & Berar	
38. Jubbulpore	178
39 Nagpur	302
N W F Province	
40 Peshawar	131
Sind	
41 Hyderabad	128
42 Karachi	359
Ajmer Merwara	
43 Ajmer	147
Delhi	
44 Delhi	522
States and Agencies	
45 Bangalore	248
46 Bangalore (C & M. Station)	158
47 Baroda	153
48 Bhavnagar	103
49 Bikaner	127
50 Hyderabad	739
51 Indore	[illegible]
52 Jaipur	176
53 Jodhpur	127
54 Kolar Gold Fields	134
55 Lashkar	182
56 Mysore	157
57 Srinagar	208
58 Trivandrum	128

Of the above towns with a population of 100,000 and over, 48 have either inaugurated a Card Rationing Sche[illegible] complet ing their organisation for bringing [illegible] months (January 1 1944) In addition to [illegible] popula tions of less than 100,000, operating successful Rationing Schemes

The States of Travancore and Cochin were two of the first Authorities to bring in Rationing in their cities, and have now extended comprehensive food rationing throughout the two States, comprising large areas of rural conditions

MILITARY PERSONNEL|CIVILIAN RATIONING SCHEME

It has been decided by the General Headquarters, India, that where Civil Rationing Schemes are in operation the undermentioned personnel should be restricted in purchases to the amounts which civilians are allowed to purchase under civil rationing schemes, in respect of the articles which are rationed —

(i) Families and servants of Officers and B O Rs entitled to draw rations on payment under A I (I) 468|42

(ii) Civilian personnel paid from D S estimates and families of V C Os and I O Rs who are authorised to draw rations on payment under rule 494, R A I

SECTION 7.

Enumeration.

1 Considerable trouble and difficulties have been caused to the inauguration of Rationing Schemes in other towns of India by an inaccurate and slip shod method of carrying out the difficult task of enumeration

2 If—at the outset—an accurate enumeration has been made, a large amount of trouble and unnecessary manhours are avoided in all subsequent operations

3 Again, the A R P organisation will be found most useful, especially since the A R P Officers and Wardens should know their sectors and districts intimately

4 Additional information relating to "Enumeration" will be found in Section 1, page 13, para 9 et seq but in order to emphasise the importance of correct and efficient ENUMERATION, this separate Section has been added, especially since some Authorities will probably find it more convenient to carry out Enumeration by methods differing from those already mentioned

5 The following is an illustration how one Authority (Calcutta), instructed the enumerators :—

6 Instructions for the sorting of enumeration slips and the writing and distribution of Ration Cards and Index Cards (Calcutta)

I Enumeration slips and forms will be received from 5 sources—

(a) From Civil A R P at Post Raid Information Offices ,

(b) From excluded factories at the headquarters rationing office ,

(c) From non resident labour forces in other A R P areas at the head quarters rationing office ,

(d) From resident labour forces in other A R P areas at the head quarters Post Raid Information Office ,

(e) From specially excluded areas at the headquarters Post Raid Information Office

They will be dealt with as follows :—

Civil A R P areas

1 The slips will be collected from the Post Raid Information Offices by the Rationing Officer or an officer deputed by him and taken to the Rationing Office Each bundle will contain a slip showing Sub area, Post-area Sector, number of the books used and the total number of slips returned This should first be checked and entered in Form No EI Where the slips have already been torn out of the book, they should be checked against the counterfoils of the book in which they were originally attached in order to see how many are missing A calculation should then be made as to how many Ration Cards are required and the number entered Sector by Sector in Form No EI One card will be given to every consumer aged 2 years or above

2 The Rationing Officer will then allot 2 clerks to each Sector and will issue the requisite number of Ration Cards and Index Cards according to the calculation shown in Form No EI The Ration Cards issued for each Sector will bear a continuous serial number The clerks will then proceed to enter up the Ration Cards and Index Cards according to the instructions noted below ,

3 After being filled in the Ration Cards, the enumeration slips and the Index Cards should be bundled separately, but in the same sequence or order Each bundle should have with it a printed slip showing the Sub-area, Post area and Sector to which it appertains (Form EII)

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4. The Ration Cards, Index Cards and enumeration slips should then go for check to two senior clerks who must be clerks of the Rationing Office. The check will be made as follows —One clerk will read out the details from the enumeration slip whilst the other clerk will scrutinise the Ration Card and the Index Card to ensure that all the entries have been correctly made The clerk who is doing the scrutiny of the Ration Card and the Index Card will then note the units admissible by crossing out the figure not applicable both in the card and in the counterfoil, e g, if the holder is entitled to one unit, the clerk will cross out the word "two" in both the Card and the counterfoil He will also punch the Card with the metal punch provided for the purpose in the place marked with a circle If the holder is entitled to two units, he will cross out the word "One", but in this case he *will not* punch the Card Having done this he will sign both the Card and the counterfoil as "Issuing Officer" The basis on which the units are allotted is as follows —

Consumers aged 12 or over 12—2 units

Consumers under 12 years—1 unit.

Infants less than 2 years old will not receive a Ration Card. The Rationing Officer either himself or through the agency of the Head Clerk or Inspector will make a constant check of the Ration Cards to ensure that they are being correctly written up and that the units are being properly entered After the Cards have been checked and the units entered, the Ration Cards Index Cards and enumeration slips will be bundled separately and both the checking clerks will sign the printed slip (Form EII) to be kept with the bundle in token of having passed the bundle as correct.

5 The bundles will then be made over to the Rationing Officer who will dispose of them as follows —

(a) Ration Cards will be locked up in an almirah until they are distributed in accordance with the instructions noted below

(b) The enumeration slip bundles will be kept with the Ration Card bundles

(c) *Index Cards will be sent to the Headquarters Rationing* Office and made over to the Officer in charge of the Card Index Section

6 INSTRUCTIONS FOR WRITING UP THE RATION CARDS

(a) *Permanent Ration Card*

(1) All entries must be made legibly and in ink

(2) *Area Index*—This will be taken from the enumeration slip and is *intended as a guide to the address of the holder of the Ration Card* The enumeration slip will show the Sub area, Post area, and Sector in which the enumeration has been made This will be transferred to the Ration Card as follows —Sub area|Post area|Sector It would however take too much space to write out all these in full, and therefore the area index will be reproduced in letters and figures according to the code which is normally followed by the A R P authorities This varies from district to district and the key is as follows —

1 *Howrah*—No change is required from the A R P system, *e.g*, Sub-area V|Post area 4|Sector C will be written as V|4|C

2 24 *Parganas*—The A R P system will be Sub area Tollygunge|Post Area *III*|Sector 2 This would be written as D|*III*|2 *The key letters for the municipal areas of 24-Parganas are as follows* —

A—Budge Budge, B—Garden Reach, C—South Suburban; D—Tollygunge, E—South Dum Dum, F—Dum Dum; G—North Dum .

H—Baranagore, J—Kamarhati, K—Panihati, L—Khardah, M—Titagar; N—South Barrackpore, O—North Barrackpore, P—Garulia, Q—Bhatpara, R—Naihati, S—Halisahar, T—Kanchrapara

3 *Calcutta*—The A R P system is Sub-area Shampukur|VI|3

This will be reproduced A|VI|3 according to the list given below:—

A—Shampukur B—Jorabagan, C—Bartolla, D—Barabazar, E—Jorasanko, F—Sukea Street, G—Hare Street, H—Bowbazar, I—Muchipara, J—Taltolla, K—Park Street, L—Hastings, M—Cossipore, N—Chitpore, O—Maniktolla, P—Beliaghata, Q—Entally, R—Beniapukur, S—Ballygunge, T—Bhawanipur, U—Tollygunge, V—Alipore, W—Watgunge, P C—Port Commissioners

(3) Surnames of holders and heads of families should be written in block letters and should come first e g, BHATTACHERJEE Krishna Kumar, MAJID Abdul, WILLIAMS John

(4) Name and address of retail distributor, shop number and signature of the holder will be left blank The signature of the issuing officer will be the signature of the officer who has allotted the units and has punched the Card

(5) Great care should be taken to see that all the relevant entries both in the Card and in the counterfoil are properly filled up

(b) *Temporary Ration Cards*

(1) Temporary Ration Cards are distinguished by the word "temporary" printed on the Card and the counterfoil, in red

(2) These Cards will only be issued on application and separate rules will be drafted as to how these Cards are to be issued but the manner of filling up the cards is exactly the same as the permanent cards It is to be noted however that the Cards are in all cases to be signed by the Rationing Officer or by an officer specially empowered in writing by him

7 INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF RATION CARDS

(1) Before distribution the Rationing Officer of each Sub Area will draw up a programme for the distribution of cards for each Sector of his Sub Area

(2) Each Sector will be allotted to a Sub Inspector or clerk, who will take with him when he proceeds for distribution two Sector Wardens who will act as guides If the area is one in which there are many *pardanasin* ladies, the Rationing Officer will endeavour to arrange for lady volunteers also to accompany the Sub Inspector For this purpose he may ask for assistance either from the A R P or from the Post Raid Information Office Both these organisations have lady volunteers The Sub Inspector will take with him the Ration Cards appertaining to the Sector and also the enumeration slips together with an explanatory leaflet, a copy of which he will leave at each household

(3) On arriving at a house or residential quarter he will ask for the head of the family and will request him to take delivery of the Ration Cards for all the members of the family for which he has been recorded as the head If the head of the family is not available, then the Sub Inspector should ask for each member of the family to appear and take delivery of his or her own Ration Card If for any reason this cannot be done, the Sub Inspector should leave instructions for the head of the family to come to the Sub-Area Rationing Office on the following day and take delivery of the Cards there In the case of servants, however, the cards should be given personally wherever possible On making over the cards the Sub-Inspector should secure the signature or the thumb impression of the holder of each card or of

the head of the family when the holder is a minor For this purpose he will be supplied with a pad for taking thumb impressions In addition he must take a receipt for the Cards delivered on the back of the enumeration slip concerned and on no account must he deliver a Card without securing the proper acknowledgment on the enumeration slip If there is any difficulty over this, the persons concerned should be told to apply for their Cards at the Sub Area Rationing Office

(4) At the time of giving the Ration Card it should be explained to the holders that Government instructions will issue telling them exactly how they are to register their cards at the retail distribution shops They should be warned to keep their cards very carefully as fresh cards cannot be given without enquiry and there is bound to be some delay if cards are lost

Excluded Factories

1 On receipt of the forms from the Excluded Factories, the Factories Department will go through them carefully and make two lists—(a) lists sub area by sub area of persons resident within the factory compound, this list will be made in duplicate in Form FI and (b) lists of persons working in the factory where the addresses are shown as outside Calcutta or a municipal area These lists will be made factory by factory in Form FII and in duplicate

2 Form FI will then be sent to the Rationing Offices concerned when Ration Cards will be prepared in the usual way A Sub Inspector will take out the Ration Cards and deliver them to the holders after filling up the appropriate entries at the factory or mill itself and making corresponding entries in an enumeration slip on which he will take the formal receipt for the Ration Card On return to the office he will write out the Index Card and send both Index Card and enumeration slip to the headquarters Rationing Office The Sub Inspector must be careful to note down the serial number of the Ration Card issued on the enumeration slip in order that this number may be duly noted on the Index Card

3 Form FII will be sent to the Manager of the factory or mill concerned who will be asked to maintain the form as a register and to show on it all workers who live outside the rationed area and who may be taken on in the factory or mill after the enumeration or any workers already enumerated who may leave their work after the enumeration has been done The factory will then be permitted to issue rations to all persons on this list without the production of Ration Cards The factory or mill Manager will be asked to notify changes in this list each week to the headquarters Rationing Office and the Factories Department will make the appropriate changes in the headquarters' register and will thus know the exact number of rations which should issue to each factory The Factories Department will maintain a careful inspecting check and the factory will only be permitted to issue the rations after the worker has worked continuously for 14 days in the factory

Non resident labour force in other A R P areas

These lists will be dealt with in the same way as 1 (b) under "Excluded Factories", and Form FII will be used

Resident labour force in other A R P areas

1 These returns will be collected from the Post Raid Information Offices by the Rationing Officer or an officer deputed by him of the area to which the particular "other A R P area" has been attached. These are

as follows —Where two sub areas are shown, the sub area adjacent to the particular railway area is the one meant

E B. Ry.	(1) Beliaghata
	(2) Manicktolla
B N Ry.	(1) Wards VIII & IX, Howrah.
E I Ry	(1) Wards V & VII, Howrah
	(2) Bally Belur
Port Commissioners	Watgunge
Hastings P A D	Watgunge
River Hooghly	A special office is being opened

2 The slips will then be dealt with in the same manner as the Civil A R P enumeration slips except—

(a) the area will be noted as E I Ry, B N Ry, Port Commissioners, P A D, River Hooghly,

(b) the sub area, Post Area and Sector will follow the nomenclature of the particular A R P area concerned

Specially excluded areas

The enumeration slips of the specially excluded areas will be sent from the headquarters office of the Post Raid Information Service to the Rationing Officer concerned They will be treated in the same manner as the slips of the Civil A R P area

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DON'TS

(a) *Don't* enter into any altercations with householders If they are not willing to be enumerated simply leave them alone

(b) *Don't* enumerate people who come to your Wardens' Post or Sector Post for the purpose Simply take a note of their address and visit them next day

(c) *Don't* enumerate persons who are absent from their homes temporarily Explain that they can get ration cards on application when they return

NOTES.

SECTION 8

Ration Cards and Ration Documents.

1 Much care is necessary in designing the ration card and ration documents Some authorities prefer a ration book

2 Specimens of all these documents are available as issued by the other Rationing Authorities in India

3 *Family or individual ration cards*—An early decision has to be made as to whether "family" or "individual" ration cards are to be issued Bombay commenced their rationing scheme with "family" cards but at the end of the first period of 6 months decided to change to "individual" ration cards A note on this subject is below Madras has a "family" card, Calcutta an "individual" card Karachi has a "family" card also the United Provinces

4 In printing the ration cards it is essential to investigate the possibilities of fraud by illicit|counterfeit printing by unauthorised persons.

5 If possible the various rationing forms should be printed in varied colours—or coloured papers but a uniform size for such forms is most desirable

6 A Food Rationing Scheme usually expands rapidly to take in other food or other commodities therefore it is necessary to plan ahead. Too much care cannot be taken in the compilation of instructions forms and ration cards, there should be a Panel of at least 3 Senior Administrators to scrutinise such forms before the final draft is passed for printing

7 The close study of a successful rationing scheme in another City is essential in order to save time avoid mistakes and to benefit from the experiences of other administrations

8 It is necessary to make quite sure that the Rationing form or document is covered by the Rationing Order or some other applicable order

9 At the commencement of a Rationing Scheme the validity of the main ration card should not be in excess of 6 months

Note on the Advantages of having Individual—instead of Family—Ration Cards

1 Under the family ration card system there is a general tedency to use a ration card as a ration permit for a stated number of persons Changes in the members of the family are rarely reported thus if one member leaves the family and another arrives in his place no intimation is ordinarily given of the change with the result that when there is a reduction in the units there is a possibility of the ration card being used for the full units This is particularly observed in the case of changes in servants I[illegible]
comes in his place no intimation is given with [illegible]
happens to have his ration card he is in a pos[illegible]
getting his rations from his new master

2. This is avoided with the issue of individual ration cards Servants can take their ration cards with them when they change their place of employment Even illiterate persons should find it easy to understand that the number of ration cards denote the number of persons and that if one of the persons leaves the ration card pertaining to that person must be surrendered

3 Additions and reductions in the units shown on a family ration card necessitate cancellation of original ration card and issue of a fresh card This causes inconvenience to the public and when the absence of a member is expected for a few weeks very few persons take the trouble of getting the units changed on their ration cards With individual ration cards surrender of ration cards becomes easy and issue of additional units does not necessitate modification of the existing ration cards.

4. Similarly, when some members of the family decide to live separately the family ration card has to be split into two This inconvenience with its attendant increase in work is avoided with the individual ration cards.

5 When one member of the family regularly takes his meals outside, he may find it necessary to deposit his ration card with the hotel. This is not possible with the family ration card unless a separate card is taken out only for one member of the family With individual ration cards, adjustments can easily be made by the family without approaching the Ward Rationing Office

6 Some poor families are not in a position to purchase weekly requirements all at once With individual ration cards they can purchase on each ration card separately if they choose to do so

7 Verification becomes easier when the names of all the persons are written out on the ration cards, as an Inspector visiting the place has merely to ask the family to produce all the ration cards and see whether each person in whose name there is a ration card is present. In the case of family ration cards unless copies of the original inquiry forms are taken out in each case such verification is not possible

8 Individual Ration Cards are issued in Bombay—population 2,000,000 and Greater Calcutta—population 4,000,000

NOTE.—Extracts from the Report of the Foodgrains Policy Committee—Page 72 —

"But what is a consumer ? There are two obvious alternatives the family ration book or the individual ration book On a balance of advantages and disadvantages we believe that at any rate in the large cities individual ration books are preferable Of course this does not mean that each individual, though separately registered and provided with an individual ration book, must in person do his own marketing "

NOTE.—Certain Commodities such as KEROSENE ond other forms of FUEL will probably have to be controlled or rationed on a household|family basis. If the general rationing system in force is based on an Individual Ration Card, it will be necessary to issue a Household Card for fuel control. The particulars on the original ration card application form might suffice for writing up the Household Fuel Cards.

NOTE.—When drafting ration forms, it is advisable to have a distinctive system of numbering each series of forms for easy reference, also to have bold headings, clear and simple instructions, and a "panel" in which it is stated the address for submitting the forms.

SECTION 9

A.—Commodities to be rationed
B.—Size of the Ration
C.—Price Control.

1 The commodities now in short supply are -

(1) Rice,

(2) Wheat

(3) Barley,

(4) Gram

(5) Millets,

(6) Wheat Products,

(7) Sugar,

and other foods in certain Provinces and States

2 *Size of the Ration*—Before deciding upon the size of the ration a decision has to be reached as to whether each commodity to be rationed is to stand by itself, or whether any of the foodgrains will be "grouped", as in the case of most Rationing Schemes already in existence It is unwise to change frequently the size of the ration

3 *Units*—A decision has to be made regarding the "unit", i e, an adult as one unit and a child between 12 and 2 years as half a unit—or the child as one unit and an adult as 2 units.

4 It is agreed by most Authorities that the minimum quantity of food grains required by an individual is 1 lb per capita per day, whilst those engaged in heavy labour require an additional 50 per cent Whether this minimum can be supplied to everyone at the present time, is dependent upon the supply and distribution position Particular attention is drawn to Section 15—"Rations and Nutritional Feeding"

5 *Price Control*—Price Control is so closely linked up with commodity—supply—control, that one will not function properly without the other

6 As a matter of high policy it might be advisable for a Government or State to examine the desirability of subsidising—to a limited extent—the selling prices of the essential rationed foods to the people, and also to ensure that the selling prices in adjoining areas are at a similar level

7 Some Authorities have undertaken to give increased quantities of rationed foods to privileged classes—such as Government employees, essential services workers, etc, etc Under a Rationing Scheme there should be no provision for allowing any class or persons any privileges not enjoyed by all other consumers with the only exception of "Defined" heavy workers

8 It is not recommended that the retail prices of any rationed foods be changed frequently

9 It is recommended that the widest publicity be given to the fixed prices and fixed quantities

SECTION 10

Food Advisory Committees.

1 *Food Advisory Committees*—Since food rationing intimately concerns every section of the population, it is advisable to have either one main Food Advisory Council, or a Committee for each Ward or Area.

2 Food Advisory Councils or Food Control Committees should have as members representatives of the Grain trade, transport and distribution, also hotel and catering experts, welfare and other workers. The Committee's powers are to be advisory and not executive

3 It is specially recommended that one member of the Food Advisory Council is qualified to be an authority on nutrition also, at least one non official Member should be a Woman

4 In order to maintain the enthusiasm of the members of a Food Advisory Council or Committee, it is essential that the members be asked to undertake certain specified work in connection with Food Control and Rationing It might be an advantage to have a Member from the Press.

5 There is a great deal of work still to be done in the correct feeding of children—especially school children—if possible, at their schools under super vision

6 References to Food Advisory Councils and Committees have also been made in previous Sections, i.e, Section 1, page 20 para. 69

NOTE—It has been suggested that should an Authority require the names of recognised welfare or other workers with specialised knowledge of nutritional feeding, a communication should be sent to —

The Nutrition Advisory Committee,
Indian Research Fund Association
The Secretariat, *New Delhi*.

It is also suggested that an Authority should also approach its Director of Public Health to nominate someone from their own Departmental Staff or recommend a Nutrition Specialist

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Important—Details of a rationing scheme—such as the size of the ration, other commodities brought on to the ration, etc,—and other important matters, are subject to alteration without notice. Consequently some of the information given in this Manual regarding the Rationing Schemes of Provinces might have already been modified before the publication of this Manual

SECTION 11

The Trade.

A Wholesale B Retail, C Government Grain shops, D Industrial Grain shops.

In previous paragraphs, much has been written regarding the control and operations with the "TRADE", vide Section 3, Page 35, para 3

A" Wholesale trade—1 A decision has to be taken by the Authority as to whether the wholesale trade is to be used in connection with the reception, handling and storage of the bulk supply, or whether the Authority must take over the total operations itself.

2 As far as is possible, it is recommended that the Trade be used, working under full control and license,—or as an Association working entirely for the Authority

Note.—Officials should not attempt to operate in trade matters—wholesale or retail—until they have the requisite knowledge, or have obtained the necessary commercial|professional assistance

B "Retail trade—1 As has already been stated, wherever possible the private retail trader should be incorporated in an Authority's rationing scheme, as a distribution agent.

2 Such traders must be licensed to trade, and subject to close supervision It will be found that there are large numbers of petty retailers that should not be licensed A major point to be considered when selecting retailers is their premises and storage accommodation, both from the point of view of the premises themselves and the location in relation to the customers to be served The importance of this point is because it might be advisable to reinforce private traders by Government Grain Shops

3 The selection of private retailers to operate as a part of an Authority's rationing scheme, should be made after receiving nominations from the local recognised grain trade or similar, Association If an Association has not been [illegible] ssociation The [illegible] the Authority, [illegible]te retailers can [illegible]e absorbed into a rationing scheme

"C" Govt Grain Shops—A summary of the salient points relating to Government retail trade is given below —

1 Source of supply and distributing godowns

2 Cleaning conversion and bagging in uniform quantities of foodgrains before despatch to the Government grain shops and stores and the weighing and filling of sugar into bags in uniform quantities

3 Transport from the distributing godowns to the Government grain shops and stores in A R P motor trucks covered by despatch notes in detail issued from the Head Office and passed on by the godown keeper

4. Method of receiving the goods at the Government grain shops and stores and passing receipt

5 Sign boards and side boards giving indication of the Government grain shop and store and its number, and price board giving information regarding price of each article as fixed by Government

6 Storing arrangement at the grain shops and stores and distribution amongst the cashiers by the store keepers

7 Responsibilities of the staff

8 Maintenance of stocks, cash and ration accounts issue of cash memos as receipts giving thereon the serial numbers of the ration card-holders register, the method of measuring out and supplying [illegible]ods to the members of the public whose ration cards are registere[illegible] [illegible]vernment grainshops and stores

SECTION 12

A. Catering Establishments and Industrial Canteens

1 The control of catering and other Establishments has been referred to in Section 1, page 14 para 20 and dealt with matters such as —

A Supply of Food at Catering Establishments under rationing,
B Legal powers,
C Classification of Establishments,
D Inquiry,
E Authorisation,
F Basis for fixing ration,
G Distribution of Ration Permits

2 *Industrial Canteens—Civic Feeding Centres—Wartime Meals*

1 As the control and rationing of foods become tighter the public as a whole may find it more difficult to obtain their supplies especially when those members of the public who do their own cooking are employed all day in factories and other places of employment.

2 In order to avoid loss of man hours and efficiency it has been found necessary in the United Kingdom to compel—by legislation—employers with labour above a certain figure* to instal factory canteens where good wholesome food is properly cooked and served at a most economical price

3 In addition such meals are issued to employees OUTSIDE the ration

4 It is believed that in the U K the amount of rationed foods consumed in factory canteens Civil Restaurants and through all other catering establishments represent 10 per cent of the total consumption of the population

5 There is no doubt whatsoever of the benefits brought to the people through the properly run systems of Industrial Canteens feeding

6 With regard to feeding in Civic Centres this form of feeding has appeared in the past under various titles

7 But the present trend is to place such Civic Feeding Centres on a much higher standard and far removed from a Charity Organisation

8 In view of the necessity in India to teach the population to get away [illegible] heat it is necessary to have a properly organised [illegible] centres for showing what other foods are avail[illegible] can take place in the Civic Feeding Centre attached The skill of the cook is an essential factor for success

9 The success or otherwise of this experiment depends on efficiency and enthusiasm with the necessary backing of high Authority and the Press

10 It is realised that in India there are many difficulties in connection with Communal feeding but these can be surmounted by having separate kitchens and separate seating accommodation

11 A chart is shown as Appendix I setting out in detail the quantities of the many rationed or controlled foods in the U K that are allowed to all the various kinds of Catering Establishments and Canteens

12 This chart might serve a useful purpose as being a guide to the quantities that should be allowed by a Controller of Rationing when pressed by organisers of Canteens for the issue of increased permitted quantities

*250 persons

SECTION 13

Press and Publicity

1 *Propaganda and the Press*—In view of the seriousness of the food position generally, it is obvious that all sections of the Press are devoting space and editorials to the subjects

"Food" is very definitely "News", consequently it is only a matter of time before it will be apparent whether the Press as a whole are going to be helpful to the Government in the judicious handling of food news or add to the difficulties by inflaming the public

That the Press can be of inestimable value as regards food news and guiding the right trend of thought there is no doubt also that the subject can become explosive if mishandled.

Besides the Press far greater use should be made of the Cinemas and the Wireless—also loud speaker vans,—in order to give out knowledge and maintain confidence of the public Posters, Hoardings Banners, etc, should be used extensively

The films on "Food Rationing" produced by the Government of Bombay are excellent, and have helped to a very large degree in the education of the public

But to be really effective all forms of Food propaganda must be co-ordinated and operated to a carefully worked out plan, otherwise a great deal of the force is lost

2 *Press and Publicity*—In order to prepare the public for Food Control, it is advisable to issue as much guidance as possible to them, through the Press *before* rationing commences

Specimens are attached of the publicity matter prepared by the Director of Civil Supplies Karachi It will be noticed that the symbol "R" is used as a 'Caption' to all Press notices and announcements.

The Symbol "R" was first introduced in Bombay,—Calcutta is using 'C R"=Calcutta Rationing

Specimens of publicity matter

(1)

R R R

Watch this space every day
Read and remember what you read in this space about Rationing

(2)

R RATIONING R

In a few days ration cards will be distributed to all householders Keep them carefully Without them you may go hungry They are more valuable than money

(3)

R R R

Why rationing? So that all whether poor or rich may share and share alike all the available food stuffs in the city

(4)

R R R

Rationing is neither a penalty nor a hardship It only ensures . what you need and prevents hoarding

R R R

DO YOU KNOW why it is an offence to be in possession of more than two bags of charcoal ?

ANSWER Charcoal is difficult to ration because needs vary (unlike foodgrains) The rich man with a big house needs more than the poor man. Therefore the ration card must allow everyone to purchase quite considerable quantities (at present fixed at one maund every four days) Thus the average man is allowed on his card to purchase more than he needs But if all average men did purchase more than they needed (say at the approach of the cold weather) by purchasing in excess of normal they would create artificial scarcity There fore, it is made an offence for them to lay in excess stocks

N B—If you have more than 2 bags in stock YOU are to blame for causing difficulties to your fellow citizens and YOU are liable to punishment

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(13)

R R R

READ RATIONING REMEMBER

WHAT RATIONING MEANS ?

Rationing merely means that when you want to buy rationed articles, which will be foodgrains like rice wheat atta jowar and bajri and kerosene you must present your ration cards which is your title to receive the articles indicated above in quantities shown on your ration cards

RATION CARDS

Ration cards will soon be distributed to you. When you receive your ration card preserve it very carefully It is an extremely valuable possession and if you lose or spoil it you may have to go without food For the present therefore as soon as you receive your card keep them with you till you are asked to register yourself with a licensed dealer The dates for registration will be announced later The ration card is made out in the name of the head of the family and contains the ration of all the members of the family living together The ration is in terms of units One unit is equivalent to 2 seers of cereals An adult is entitled to 2 units per week a child between 2 and 12 years 1 unit and a heavy manual labourer 3 units per week There is no restriction on the quantity of any particular cereals that you might like to take within the units sanctioned to you The ration card contains 24 coupons each valid for the week inscribed on it and each equivalent to the number of units indicated on the card

A cardholder would be permitted to purchase his ration weekly, biweekly or for a period not exceeding 4 weeks at a time against cancellation by the shopkeeper of the appropriate number or portion of the coupons.

KEROSENE

There are two types of ration cards One type containing blank kerosene coupons for 24 weeks will be given to those living in unelectrified houses in Karachi entitling them to receive kerosene in quantities per week which will be determined and duly notified later on Those living in houses having electric connection will receive cards with kerosene coupons cancelled beforehand by diagonal lines and bearing serial numbers beginning with letters N K denoting that the holders of this type of card is not entitled to get any kerosene ration

Remember therefore that cards will be soon distributed and that you have to take very good care of them and keep them safely with you till you

are told to register it with licensed dealers Dates for registration will be published in the newspapers and given due publicity by suitable methods

REGISTRATION

Registration means that you will take your ration card to your licensed dealer who will write his name and address in the space provided in the card, and detach the counterfoil to the card and keep it with himself For the purpose of distribution of rationed articles there would be the following agencies

1 Shops run by employers, organisations and essential services concerns for the benefit of their employers If you belong to any such organisation which maintains such a shop, you will register yourself at that shop

2 Government grainshops—20 in number situated in various quarters of the town.

3 Communal and co-operative stores If you belong to a community or section of the public which has been authorised to run such a store, you may if you choose, register yourself at such a store There are more than 50 stores of this description which are being licensed

4 Private licensed retailers Only a selected number of private shops are being licensed to deal in rationed articles Others who are not authorised, will not sell any such commodity Such private dealers will be about 200 in number spread all over the town You may register yourself with any dealer who is licensed and who is convenient to you The names and addresses of those shopkeepers will be published in the papers It would not be difficult for you to find out the licensed dealer of your locality if you wish to patronise one But you will have to ascertain beforehand whether he is one of the licensed dealers authorised to sell rationed articles after the rationing comes into force

For the present, there are *TWO* important things to be remembered Preserve your card when you receive it, and wait for the dates when registration will begin Watch these dates which will be announced in the press Also please remember that registration means going to your shopkeeper, getting his signature on the ration card and handing over the counterfoil of the card to the shopkeeper

WARD RATIONING OFFICES

For the convenience of the public there will be nine ward Rationing Offices in the city expected to function as soon as distribution of ration cards is completed If you have any difficulty to solve or enquiry to make regarding your ration card, or any other matter, please go to the Rationing Office of your ward. The localities of these offices are being communicated to all jamaits, associations and panchayats and will also be published in the papers

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(14)

R R R

Rationing has already [illegible]
correspondences in the loc[illegible]
ments as a result of the int[illegible]
in the number of grainshops would lead to queues with all the inconvenience and confusion that they denote, and secondly that the quality of foodstuffs supplied to public would be inferior for reasons which are never explained. It must be emphatically stated here that there is hardly any reason to expect such a deterioration in the quality of gr[illegible]

will have ample control both over the quality and qauntity of various foodstuffs to ensure that the public gets wholesome food and that their choice of any particular quality or grade of rice (which incidentally is the main anxiety of many persons) is not unduly restricted Whereas now only a fortunate few can get what they want, under rationing every one would be able to obtain the best that is available

As for queues it is not understood how the limitation on the number of shops should necessarily cles. There will be more than 300 retail dist nsidering that there are about 98 000 families average have about 300 customers to look after Surely this is not an unmanageable number of customers for even an ordinary shopkeeper to dispose of in a week And then there are shops run by large employers and essential services such as the Railway Port Trust Corporation and many others who between themselves cater for more than 1 lakh of population The household ration could be pur chased once or twice a week and even for four weeks at a time There would hardly be any justification for people to rush to the shops for fear of the shop keeper's supplies getting exhausted before they obtain anything The sup plies to the retailers would be efficiently regulated and the latter would always be in a position to supply the requirements of their customers at *any time or on any date of a week*

As for the ethics of reducing the number of private shops and depriving the shopkeepers of their sources of livelihood it is sufficient to point out that these sources have already been considerably narrowed by a very large number of organisations employers and other offices running their own grainshops for the benefit of their employees The capacity of private shopkeepers for efficient and honest distribution of foodstuffs in these critical times is further called in question by a large number of communities and social groups who do not wish to patronise the private retailers and intend to set up communal and co-operative stores to serve the needs of their members About 93 of such stores each on the average having a patron age of 400 families have already been licensed and to that extent the private trader must suffer a total or partial loss of trade not as is apparent through Government action but as a result of the explicit desire of the people to look after themselves

Besides the critics are ignorant of one very interesting development which will serve to show that the plight of all private traders would not be *as pitiable as they imagine Many of those shopkeepers have formed combi* nation and taken out licenses under rationing jointly in the name of the person selected by them There have been cases in which 5 or 6 and some times many more shopkeepers in a particular locality have joined together and taken out a license in the name of one Government has advised and encouraged such combinations and it is sure enough that the shopkeepers would readily take advantage of this concession in the interest of self preserva tion

So far as Government is concerned it only intends to restrict the agencies for retail distribution of rationed articles within a number consistent both with the efficient and successful working of the rationing scheme and also with the welfare of the people An unmanageably large number of shops, such as exists at present, means no adequate supervision or check over the activities of the shopkeepers and consequently no guarantee that the shop-keepers would give the public the square deal which the latter have a right to expect under rationing

(15)

R R R R R R R R R R

Instructions to Public on Rationing Procedure

("Family" Ration Cards)

After the rationing date, you will get your supplies of rationed articles only on the strength of a ration card The ration card is made out in the name of the head of the family, and the ration of all the members of the household is included in it The ration card contains 24 coupons each valid for the week inscribed on it. Each coupon will be equivalent to the units sanctioned for the entire household The number of units is shown on the card There are two types of ration cards—one in which the kerosene coupon is blank This means that those who hold such cards will be entitled to get kerosene ration Only people living in unelectrified houses shall get these cards Persons living in electrified houses would get ration cards in which the kerosene coupon is already cancelled by diagonal lines They would not be eligible for any kerosene

2 When you receive your card, make sure that you have got the correct type of ration card and that there are no inaccuracies in it in respect of the number of your family members or the units that you are entitled to get

3 The ration will be in terms of units A person of 12 years and above is to get two cereal units, and a child between 2 and 12 is entitled to 1 unit Heavy manual labourers will get 3 units in all The extra unit for these people will be included in the household ration card The value of each cereal unit will be two seers of all combined cereals Thus an ordinary adult will, under this arrangement get 4 seers of grains per week, a child two seers, and a heavy manual worker 6 seers You can take either rice, wheat, bajri or juar within this limit If for example your family consists of two adults, one heavy manual worker and two children above two years, you are entitled to 9 units in all (four for two adults, 3 for heavy worker and two for two children) This means that you are entitled to get 18 seers of grain per week. Remember that each unit is equal to 2 seers and that each coupon on your ration card is equivalent to the number of units sanctioned and shown on your ration card

4 You can take your supplies weekly, bi weekly or for a period not exceeding four weeks at a time The weekly coupon is divided in two parts to enable you to take your ration twice a week If you do so see that the shopkeeper cancels only half the weekly coupon If you take your ration every week only the coupon pertaining to that particular week will be cancelled Please see that only the appropriate portion or the number of coupons is cancelled by your shopkeeper according to the supplies actually taken by you

5 As for kerosene, if you are in possession of a ration card with blank kerosene coupon, you will be entitled to one unit of kerosene per week The value of this unit will be determined and duly notified at the proper occasion You can obtain your kerosene either from the shop from which you take the rationed foodgrains, or if that shop is not licensed to deal in kerosene, from the nearest kerosene retailer of your locality

6 The rationed foodstuffs are rice, wheat, atta, juar and bajri Provided you do not exceed the number of units sanctioned on your card, you can take your ration of various cereals in any proportion you choose When you receive your ration card, you must carefully preserve it till you are advised to register yourself with your retailer Take care of your card and do not lose or spoil it. Issue of new cards would be a very difficult matter and necessarily take time Dates will be announced within which you will be asked to register yourself with a licensed retailer Registration means that you will take your ration card to the dealer, who will write his name and address in the space provided for that purpose in the card, and will detach the counterfoil attached to the ration card. As soo[illegible]

will have ample control both over the quality and qauntity of various foodstuffs to ensure that the public gets wholesome food and that their choice of any particular quality or grade of rice (which incidentally is the main anxiety of many persons) is not unduly restricted Whereas now only a fortunate few can get what they want, under rationing every one would be able to obtain the best that is available

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As for the ethics of reducing the number of private shops and depriving the shopkeepers of their sources of livelihood, it is sufficient to point out that these sources have already been considerably narrowed by a very large number of organisations employers and other offices running their own grainshops for the benefit of their employees The capacity of private shopkeepers for efficient and honest distribution of foodstuffs in these critical times is further called in question by a large number of communities and social groups, who do not wish to patronise the private retailers and intend to set up communal and co-operative stores to serve the needs of their members About 93 of such stores, each on the average, having a patronage of 400 families have already been licensed and to that extent the private trader must suffer a total or partial loss of trade, not as is apparent through Government action but as a result of the explicit desire of the people to look after themselves

Besides, the critics are ignorant of one very interesting development, which will serve to show that the plight of all private traders would not be as pitiable as they imagine Many of those shopkeepers have formed combination *and taken out licenses under rationing jointly in the name of the* person selected by them There have been cases in which 5 or 6 and sometimes many more shopkeepers in a particular locality have joined together and taken out a license in the name of one Government has advised and encouraged such combinations and it is sure enough that the shopkeepers would readily take advantage of this concession in the interest of self preservation

So far as Government is concerned, it only intends to restrict the agencies for retail distribution of rationed articles within a number consistent both with the efficient and successful working of the rationing scheme and also with the welfare of the people An unmanageably large number of shops, such as exists at present, means no adequate supervision or check over the activities of the shopkeepers and consequently no guarantee that the shopkeepers would give the public the square deal which the latter have a right to expect under rationing

(15)

R R R R R R R R R R

Instructions to Public on Rationing Procedure.

("*Family*" *Ration Cards*)

After the rationing date, you will get your supplies of rationed articles only on the strength of a ration card The ration card is made out in the name of the head of the family, and the ration of all the members of the household is included in it The ration card contains 24 coupons each valid for the week inscribed on it. Each coupon will be equivalent to the units sanctioned for the entire household The number of units is shown on the card There are two types of ration cards—one in which the kerosene coupon is blank This means that those who hold such cards will be entitled to get kerosene ration Only people living in unelectrified houses shall get these cards Persons living in electrified houses would get ration cards in which the kerosene coupon is already cancelled by diagonal lines They would not be eligible for any kerosene

2 When you receive your card, make sure that you have got the correct type of ration card, and that there are no inaccuracies in it in respect of the number of your family members or the units that you are entitled to get

3 The ration will be in terms of units A person of 12 years and above is to get two cereal units and a child between 2 and 12 is entitled to 1 unit Heavy manual labourers will get 3 units in all The extra unit for these people will be included in the household ration card The value of each cereal unit will be two seers of all combined cereals Thus an ordinary adult will under this arrangement get 4 seers of grains per week, a child two seers, and a heavy manual worker 6 seers You can take either rice wheat, bajri or juar within this limit If for example your family consists of two adults one heavy manual worker and two children above two years you are entitled to 9 units in all (four for two adults 3 for heavy worker and two for two children) This means that you are entitled to get 18 seers of grain per week Remember that each unit is equal to 2 seers and that each coupon on your ration card is equivalent to the number of units sanctioned and shown on your ration card

4 You can take your supplies weekly, bi weekly or for a period not exceeding four weeks at a time The weekly coupon is divided in two parts, to enable you to take your ration twice a week If you do so see that the shopkeeper cancels only half the weekly coupon If you take your ration every week only the coupon pertaining to that particular week will be cancelled Please see that only the appropriate portion or the number of coupons is cancelled by your shopkeeper according to the supplies actually taken by you

5 As for kerosene, if you are in possession of a ration card with blank kerosene coupon, you will be entitled to one unit of kerosene per week The value of this unit will be determined and duly notified at the proper occasion You can obtain your kerosene either from the shop from which you take the rationed foodgrains, or if that shop is not licensed to deal in kerosene, from the nearest kerosene retailer of your locality

6 The rationed foodstuffs are rice wheat atta juar and bajri Provided you do not exceed the number of units sanctioned on your card, you can take your ration of various cereals in any proportion you choose When you receive your ration card you must carefully preserve it till you are advised to register yourself with your retailer Take care of your card and do not lose or spoil it Issue of new cards would be a very difficult matter and necessarily take time Dates will be announced within which you will be asked to register yourself with a licensed retailer Registration means that you will take your ration card to the dealer, who will write his name and address in the space provided for that purpose in the card, and will detach the counter foil attached to the ration card. As soon as you are instructed to register

your ration card with the licensed shopkeeper you should take it to the shopkeeper selected by you

7 For the distribution of rationed foodstuffs there would be the following agencies :—

(1) *Employer's shop*.—If you are employed in any organisation or office or factory which maintain their own grain shops you should register yourself at these shops

(2) *Co-operative or Communal stores*.—If you are a member of any co-operative society or community which runs a grainshop you may find it convenient to register with that shop

(3) *Government Grainshops*.—If there is any Government grainshop in your locality you may go to it for registration and obtain your ration The fact whether a Government shop exists in your neighbourhood and its locality would be easily ascertainable through enquiries from the Ward Rationing Office of your ward The localities where such shops exist at present would be made known to the public either through press or announced through A R P publicity vans

(4) *Private licensed Retailers*.—There would be about 200 private licensed shopkeepers distributed all over the city There must be some in the locality where you live You can choose your retailer according to your convenience and preference and get yourself registered with him But see that you go only to a licensed dealer and make sure that he possesses an authorisation to deal in rationed article Those who do not possess such authorisations will not be allowed to sell any rationed foodstuffs

8 Remember that you have to register promptly Also remember that your retailer signs his name and address in the ration card and that you yourself sign the card in the space provided for that purpose Once you are registered with any particular retailer you will continue to draw your supplies from the same man Changes of retailers would be allowed only in very few cases and only for very sufficient reasons You must therefore choose your retailer very carefully

9 After registration there would come the rationing date This date will be announced After this date you will get your ration only on the strength of the ration card You will take your ration card to the dealer with whom you are registered and he will give you the quantities of ration permitted to you and shown on your ration card

10 Remember that rationing is not a hardship It would not mean inconvenient queues provided you play your part You can comfortably arrange with your shopkeeper the date of the week when it would be convenient for you to take your supplies You can get your supply on any one of the days of the week for which the coupon is valid There is no need to make a rush to the shops The shops would be able to supply your requirements of any day of the week

11 Hotels and restaurants and other establishments will get their ration on ration permits showing the name of the owner and the units sanctioned Persons permanently residing in such places would not get any ration card The ration to hotels restaurants etc, is calculated on the average number of residents or customers in such places

12 These establishments will continue to supply occasional meals to casual customers who will live in their own homes and have occasional meals at the restaurants Such meals will be off the ration

13 The ration permits holders will get their supplies either from authorised retailers or direct from Government godowns depending upon the quan

tity of ration allowed The ration permit will show whether the holder is to register himself

14 Guests if they stay with any particular person for more than a week will get temporary ration cards The same procedure with regard to registration and obtaining of supplies as is applicable to ordinary household ration cards will apply to these cards also

15 Homeless persons will also receive ration cards marked "Homeless"

16 There would be nine Ward Rationing Offices throughout the city opened for the convenience of the public If you have any difficulties or complaints you would have to go to the Ward of your locality

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Publicity's Part in the Food Situation

(Submitted at the Fourth Food Conference)

1 In the Report of the Food Grains Policy Committee references are made to various aspects of food publicity and propaganda It may therefore be helpful if the publicity activities so far initiated from the Centre are briefly reviewed In many areas of the country locally organised publicity effort has augmented these Centrally arranged schemes very substantially

2 The key note of the publicity and propaganda originating from the Centre has been increasing vigilance against the danger of seeming superficial in the discussion of ills which it is clearly seen today propaganda alone can cure

3 At the beginning of 1943 the food scarcity (in its wider manifestations) was regarded by the Food Department as being a psychological phenomenon which factual information and propaganda might do much to correct It seemed that in particular publicity for the arrival of grain ships would contribute to the needed state of re assurance Through the Press the Cinema over the Radio and through the National War Front organisation a considerable volume of grain ship propaganda was released during the time when the ships were arriving These arrivals and the propaganda based on them were followed by the release of much grain in the rural areas

4 Simultaneously publicity was used to brand the hoarder and to make him the object of public detestation Also in one experimental centre (Calcutta) an attempt was made to bring out hoarded grain by a parallel device to the grain ship propaganda—namely the heavy publicising of the arrival of *grain trains* through News Reel pictures and photographs in the Press However this had no very noticeable success

5 With the cessation of grain ship relief the first sort of re assurance propaganda ceased to apply As regards the second the Anti Hoarder campaign it was found that in condemning hoarders as the main cause of public suffering without being able to publish evidence of vigorous all India administrative action against these offenders the scape-goat device was wearing altogether too thin to the man in the street The more strident forms of propaganda laying blame on the hoarder were therefore suspended pending an increase in the number and severity of hoarding convictions

6 From this stage onwards over propaganda has been left with the purely practical tasks of combating wastefulness (at feasts and in the upper class homes) building acceptability for millets in the rice areas contributing to the nationwide "Grow more Grain" drive and assisting the Grow more Vegetables" campaign In connection with these appeals film 'shorts' have been produced and exhibited widely by the Department of Information and Broadcasting All India Radio have broadcast an average of some sixty talks

per month, Press advertising and editorial Press publicity have been employed, and the army of National War Front field workers throughout the country have been briefed with Talking Points, give away literature, posters, and other visual material

7 In the case of every one of these practical lines of effort obstacles have been encountered and lessons learnt *Anti food waste* propaganda for instance, though confined in its most public form to North India was not so precisely trained only on the well to do as to avoid causing irritation to the less fortunate classes who felt that they too were the object of the appeal Included in this Anti Waste or "austerity" drive was a campaign to catering establishments, European hotels, clubs etc, asking them to serve Bread and Rice only on request", and providing them with posters and table cards designed to win their guests' co operation in this The reaction to this approach from some big interests of whom better might have been expected was discouraging

8 The inherent difficulties of directing the *Substitution of Grains* story so as to reach only those sections of the population to whom it really applies, has delayed the development of this propaganda on the scale it evidently merits Only Press articles have so far been employed

9 In the general "*Grow more Grain*" drive publicity *from the Centre* could but be a supplement to the more intense, localised efforts of the Provincial and State Agricultural Departments We have not until recently been able to get a clear picture of what this dominant local propaganda in each area was laying emphasis on National War Front field workers have nevertheless been encouraged to give every assistance possible

10 As regards "*Grow more Vegetables*" propaganda a big effort has been made but the need for the closest coordination between publicity and administrative arrangements has been demonstrated Interest in home vegetable growing seems to have been stimulated almost everywhere, but this was partly wasted in some areas because of difficulties over seed and gardening implements The Information and Broadcasting Department's film on 'home vegetable growing' has been generally considered one of the most successful Government 'shorts' ever produced

The Present

11 Current publicity activities are on a reduced scale pending the determination of a definite Food Publicity policy

12 Over and above the means of propaganda already touched upon the only new factor emerging today is the welcome contribution of the commercial Film Industry Government's own "short" films are being produced and distributed at the rate of at least three per month and a percentage of these productions is devoted to food subjects But on top of these the Film Industry, recognising the public interest in this subject is now treating it in its own feature films One excellent full length Anti Hoarding film has already been completed by the Industry, and four more are at this moment in production

13 Our forward plans for propaganda are for the consideration of the Conference They have been framed in light of the Food Grains Policy Committee Report The Department of Information and Broadcasting concurs in the Committee's views as to the role of publicity and propaganda in the broad scheme of things and has suggestions to offer as to the implementing of this role under various headings Our plans are embodied in six sets of proposals which for the sake of convenience, are set out in Annexures to this note.

Proposals

14 The subjects treated in the Annexures are :—

1 Propaganda's part in connection with Procurement ;
2 Publicity to assist Rationing ,
3 Substitution propaganda ,
4 " Grow more Grain " propaganda ,
5 Propaganda for vegetable growing ,
6 " Austerity " propaganda

N.B—The word " Board " in the Annexures means the I & B. Department's Publicity Planning & Coordination Board by which these proposals have been drawn up

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ANNEXURE (1)

Propaganda's Part in Connection with Procurement

15 *Holding*—It appears on the face of it that little can be done to assist procurement through propaganda unless propaganda is met half way by " ceiling " purchase prices and other controls If the Food Grains Policy Committee's recommendations in this respect are adopted, then propaganda will we are fairly confident be able to get to grips with the holding back tendency through *emotional* appeals.

16 Even without waiting for these desirable new conditions to materialise in full we should like to do whatever can be done to exploit the cultivator's pity sentiments in surplus areas We do not believe that an appeal to sentiment will ever carry weight with the bigger zamindar or with the trader, but we think that the small cultivator may even now respond to it We argue that any degree of response no matter how small would be worth the effort In preparation for this type of propaganda the Information and Broadcasting Department are now making a film of the distress in Bengal This will be a sober but dramatic pictorial account of the plight of that Province We think that to give this film general exhibition in the towns would do harm to morale but it exhibited under the supervision of Food Commissioners in well stocked rural areas and made part of each Food Commissioner s campaign for the release of food it may to some extent do what argument is not wholly successful in doing The means of showing this film in the villages would be the mobile projector vans If the proposal is adopted we recommend that additional visual material—such as posters showing the plight of the distressed areas—should also be furnished so that the speakers the film van and the display matter become a small scale propagandist exhibition It is for consideration how far this type of propaganda should be carried, and in what areas it should be used

17 *Hoarding*—If the Provinces will give us convictions we can give them a more confident state of public opinion There is no doubt or question about this , it is axiomatic We need to have in our possession at regular intervals from every part of the country a statement of convictions for food offences, and of sentences that have real deterrent value It is impossible to make all India news out of a week s R I and a Rs 100 fine At least a percentage of each week s convictions when assembled from all areas need to be dramatic, and the spectacular sentences must not come only from one or two Provinces The unarrested offender everywhere could then be made to feel that the times were catching up with him The numerous ways of parading these massed sentences so as to ensure their impressiveness do not need to be detailed here.

18 As opposed to spre[illegible]
a case for generating public

actively to assist in the detection of hoarder even though great loathing may be built up, but a scape goat for the food troubles is necessary, and the hoarder continues to be one who is near to everybody's door step and within everybody's comprehension We propose to use the Cinema as a principal medium for this propaganda and, as previously mentioned, the commercial Film Industry is an active ally in this aim Other media, such as National War Front, speakers, the Radio, and Press articles, will of course not be neglected (Incidentally, the well to-do who will squander food in public or in private can also be made into a part-scape goat in the eyes of the ordinary man This point comes out in our proposals for "austerity" propaganda given in annexure 6)

ANNEXURE (2).

PUBLICITY TO ASSIST RATIONING

19 In outlining what might be called a pattern plan for localised publicity to help the introduction of rationing, we have no illusions about the difficulties of anticipating the local conditions that will confront District Magistrates and Municipalities when implementing their task Our intention, therefore, is merely to outline broad principles which may prove of service to those who have the job to do on the spot

20 Throughout, we have in mind the large urban area, smaller centres will create different problems, owing amongst other things to the absence of a "home" Press

21 *The Functions of Publicity*—The Board suggests that publicity should be used to serve two functions, *viz* —

1 To make rationing welcome *as an idea*

2 To make *the mechanics* of rationing known

22 *Responsibility for Publicity*—It is presumed that the ultimate control of and responsibility for rationing publicity must rest in the hands of the local Rationing Authority, who (we take it) will either be the District Magistrate or the Municipality Thus each Rationing Authority will be "on its own" as far as publicity management is concerned The best we can do by way of assistance is to promise any degree of help which individual areas may care to ask for but in the first instance merely to offer basic advice and material

23 *Basic Proposals*—We suggest that each Province should decide *from the outset* to appoint a whole time Rationing Propaganda Officer (or Public Relations Officer, if that term is preferred) who would be the means of carrying out the publicity decided upon by the Rationing Authority Publicity is work of multi detail The mistake of assuming that it can be done as a spare time job by someone who already has other duties should be avoided. This Officer should be placed at the absolute disposal of the Rationing Authority in each new town where rationing is being introduced within the Province His work, as we see it, will tend to be intensive, short-term work, since in all probability he will very soon have to pass on to another town

24 The Board's second proposal is that Notes (prepared by the Board) should be provided to Rationing Authorities suggesting ways of using the Rationing Propaganda Officer to advantage The methods recommended will be elementary in themselves, but it is felt that the listing of them may save the busy District Magistrate or Municipality some trouble and incidentally encourage the use of publicity methods thought likely to be the most effective These notes would include the suggestion that the Propaganda Officer should be armed with a statement of the background story* of rationing and with Talking Points* on the subject That, as a first step in each new town, the Propaganda Officer

*To be provided by the Department of Information and Broadcasting

should ensure that local editors are provided with a statement of the case for rationing and that their goodwill is pledged, at least in principle That he should himself organise and address public meetings and should encourage local notables to do likewise, so that the story is told in every ward That the Interval time in cinemas might be used for short, informative, optimistic addresses by himself and such notables That he should try to have with him someone from a successfully rationed town who would endorse the things he had to say in favour of rationing That he should regard Bar Libraries and schools as useful channels through which to spread information That he should make a point of being in his office at fixed times every day so as to be able to answer questions, and that this fact should be advertised The notes would also include suggestions for propaganda among more specialised groups such as industrial workers

25 The Board's third proposal is that, in addition to hoping for a helpful local Press, use should also be made of display advertising in local newspapers to high light information about the mechanics of rationing which it is important to make widely known The cost of this paid space should not be grudged, since the attention-value of display advertising (particularly if, as is recommended, the advertisements always appear in the same prominent position in the newspaper so that the readers tend to look there by force or habit) is much greater than that of the Press communique It is suggested that this advertising should be of the question and answer type, the questions being those which experience in towns already rationed has shown to be persistent We hope the Food Department will draw up a list of such questions We undertake to make available advertising layouts which may be found useful by Rationing Authorities who have no skilled art staff at their disposal This applies to Poster as well as Press layouts

26 Over and above the furnishing of the above basic material and suggestions we shall be ready to provide *any additional help whatever* that any Province or individual Rationing Authority may like to ask for It is hoped that delegates to the Food Conference will not hesitate to instance ways in which such additional assistance might be given without waiting for individual areas to ask for it

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ANNEXURE (3)

Foodgrain- Substitution Propaganda

27 The areas where the food situation is forcing diet changes on the population are, we understand mainly Travancore and Cochin, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay City In these areas rice eaters are obliged to a large extent to eat millets in place of rice and in the case of the urban middle and upper classes this is a source of discontent We are informed that in the one area where poor as well as rich are totally unfamiliar with millets, namely, the South West, the Travancore and Cochin Governments are conducting admirable field propaganda to meet the case Elsewhere, we believe that the poor get along with their new diet philosophically and on their own initiative, but that the more well to-do turn to the black market in rice as a way of escape In all this we are subject to correcting since the situation appears to change rapidly

28 If the facts are as stated then (leaving aside Travancore and Cochin who have their own publicity arrangements) propaganda to increase the acceptance of millets as foodstuffs appears to be needed first of all among the middle and upper classes of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras Cities The use of the coarser grains as an admixture does not seem to come within the province of propaganda since this admixture is not in these days considered offensive and, furthermore, admixture does not rest with the individual citizen but with the

Government authority or the flour mills As we see it, the task of propaganda is to turn *bajra* and *jowar* (*cumboo* and *cholum*) into more acceptable foodstuffs for the fastidious, and so to lessen in some measure the demand for black market rice

29 What we recommend as a beginning is the preparation for each of the three areas of a Recipe Booklet setting out the most appetising dishes that can be made from millets and how to prepare them In each area of course this Booklet would be written in the light of local diet habits and would be sectionalised as a gesture to the different communities In addition to furnishing recipes the Booklet would lay stress on the high nutritive value of the millets A very wide distribution of this Booklet would be aimed at It would be mailed to as many homes as possible advertised in the Press placed on bookstalls and if necessary, distributed from house to house It would of course be published in Indian languages as well as in English We do not think that this propaganda should try to suggest that millets are something new and remarkable like a [illegible] would be ominent nonsense Better we think, [illegible] to urge people to make the best of things [illegible]ether this propaganda should be extended to smaller urban areas or even to certain rural areas—different methods (perhaps modelled on those of Travancore and Cochin) being adopted of course in the latter case

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ANNEXURD (4)

" Grow More Grain " Propaganda

31 The part which we from the Centre can play in this propaganda is limited since the most influential contact with the cultivator over the matter of crop planning must necessarily be Provincial Agricultural Departments through their own officers in the Districts But supplementary and background propaganda we can continue to do through the A I R Rural Programme through films through even popular songs but most of all through the National War Front workers who if briefed with knowledge of all the inducements locally being offered to the ryot to grow more food can augment the amount of person to person propaganda done in the villages

32 As a broad " Grow More Food " doctrine to be preached Education, Health and Lands Department have approved the following five points —

1 Improve old irrigation works and build new ones
2 Make full use of manure
3 Use the best available seed ,
4 Improve cattle and castrate all male stock not kept for breeding ,
5 Cultivate every foot of waste land

33 This comprises the story we propose to reiterate through all India channels Any special offers to the cultivator which are common from Province to Province can be taken into this list An issue which is forcibly raised by the Food Grains Policy Committee is that of providing the country with enough manure for its food drive Propaganda has at present no part to play in extending the use of chemical fertiliser since ammonium sulphate on the required scale has yet to be manufactured But a scheme for turning town refuse into compost is also projected Again a time lag must be expected but in the interval there appears to be a case for propaganda to break down the cultivator's known prejudice against this type of manure Probably the biggest sales point the one mentioned by the Foodgrains Policy Committee is that night soil and refuse compost is used extensively in China to the great profit of the farmer Our channels for conveying this story to the villages would be National War Front field workers and to a limited extent the Radio (Rural Programmes) the Press and films supplied for touring cinema vans

ANNEXURE (5)

Propaganda for Vegetable Growing

... sowing season is contemplated e is enough seed available for a so long as the increase is not ops We propose to advocate, Indian type vegetables

35 In accordance with a policy that has been agreed upon we shall stress (among European type vegetables) -

Potato	Cauliflower
Tomato	Spinach
Cabbage	Carrot

36 The varieties of vegetables that should (because of nutritive value) be stressed will vary from area to area We are ascertaining which should be mentioned and where

37 "Grow More Vegetable" propaganda done from the Centre is principally aimed at private garden owners since we take it that Municipalities and big institutions which may have spare land attached to them are being approached direct by Provincial Governments The new drive now contemplated will have learnt much from one which ran from May to September It is hoped without any further delay to augment the generalised exhortation of the advertising films radio and editorial propaganda with Vegetable Gardening Handbooks in each area, giving the local information and guidance for which there was such a clamour last time We also hope with the co operation of those concerned to be able to refer the public in each Province to some accessible Government officer or commercial firm from which seed or advice about seed can *positively* be obtained This point is important since it has been shown that a "Grow More Vegetables appeal breaks down if the public is left without very specific guidance as to where to get seed and advice

38 It has been represented to us by Education Health and Lands Department that the "Grow More Vegetables" drive should not be regarded only as an urban undertaking but that even the villagers (for their own use) should be encouraged to grow vegetables This will be taken up through the National War Front field organisation

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ANNEXURE (6)

"Austerity" Propaganda

39 Much value is rightly attached to a voluntary sharing in the nations troubles by those whose wealth permits them if they so choose to live at an uninterrupted scale of self indulgence One of the most important contributions to the morale of the poorer man will be the awareness (and we much make it a real awareness) that under rationing rich and poor are equal in the amount of grain they can buy This is true of "grain" of the well to do the "austerity standards which it is decorous that the rich should adopt in these times

40 Our experience as regards anti food waste and "austerity" propaganda has so far been rather unfortunate but we support the contention that the variety of customs and habits in India makes the promotion of voluntary "austerity" a more practical proposition than "austerity" enforced by executive order The promulgation of such a Provincial Order in connection with marriage feasts etc does however seem to us to be in itself excellent publicity or the idea that is to be popularised, and not likely to be other than helpful to the general propagand

41 The effect of propaganda appeals for " austerity " is that unless their coverage is strictly controlled they give offence to people with fixed incomes who feel the admonition is addressed to them and that Government ought to know better Our proposal for the future, therefore, is that means should be found of restricting the message very precisely to the classes for whom it is meant The European community, for instance, can be reached through the branches of the European Association, another group, selective of well-to-do individuals, is covered by the membership lists of good Clubs, still another pre selected group is that comprising telephone subscribers and car-owners Using the direct mail method probably a very large number of the " top class " throughout the country can be contacted over this issue and asked to use their influence in its support But for the sake of letting the country know that this attack on the extravagances of the rich is being made, it will pay also to run this propaganda in some parts of the general Press so that the man in the street may learn of it and be a little heartened by it

42 In order to avoid the innate resistance of India's traditional principles of hospitality, the appeal in any general propaganda matter will be to the " guest "—not to be a willing party to feasts—rather than to the " host "—on whom custom forces an obligation to affect lavishness

43 It is proposed to make a renewed drive on catering establishments, clubs hotels and Army messes in the hope of winning real co operation in the matter of smaller meals and of limiting the amount of bread and rice served In all this, the quantity of grain that may become additional for the relief of the stricken areas will of course be negligible, yet the moral effects of " austerity " among the upper classes may we feel, be unexpectedly far reaching

SECTION 14

Finance Accounts and Statistics

1 It has already been stated that, unless the greatest possible care is taken an Authority can very quickly become involved in the loss of large sums of money when operating a Foodgrains Procurement Scheme Food Control and Rationing Schemes

2 The summary of the headings of a lecture given at the Bombay Conferences on Food Rationing and relating to Finance Accounts and Price Fixation is reproduced below :—

Finance—

(a) How funds are provided—Principles of allocation—Incidence of charges on commercial schemes

(b) How many Personal Accounts there are—How Collectors are placed in funds—Facility of Personal Ledger Accounts

Structure of Accounts—

Cash Book and subsidiary accounts—Purchase and Sales Registers—The Priced Ledgers and the General Ledger—The Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account

The organisation of the Accounts Department

Accounts of Purchases—

How the supplies are paid and accounted for—Advance payments and payments on delivery

Accounts of Sales—

How sales are made and accounted for and the cash collections reconciled with the Bank s Pass book

Accounts of Stock—

The Stock and Priced Ledgers—How they are posted and reconciled with godown registers—Stock verification

Pricing—

How issue prices are fixed—Methods of issuing stock—Economic rate—what it is composed of—Price adjustments and Price anticipations

Refraction and Foodgrain Inspection—

Organisation and purpose—Details of working—Reasons for making this part of the Accounts Department

Statistics—

(a) Nature of statistical information necessary for the Civil Supplies Department

(b) A description of the present organisation of the Statistics Branch

(c) The role of Statistics in the field of Supply Distribution and Rationing of Foodgrains

(d) Organisation chart

Note —

Attention is drawn to Appendix H,—The " Offtake " of the Rati

SECTION 15.

Rations and Nutritional Feeding

1 In view of the importance of obtaining as much nourishment as possible from all foods and diets the following information on nutrition has been obtained from authoritative sources

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(A)

Rations and Nutrition by W R Aykroyd, Director, Nutrition Research Laboratories, I R F A, Coonoor

(Based on a lecture delivered at the Food Rationing Conference, Bombay, on September 9, 1943)

1 The objective of nutrition research is to *improve* the diet of the community It is with this end in view that research workers make surveys of dietary habit investigate the composition of foods and study the relation between diet and health and numerous other subjects with a bearing on the primary problem The nutrition worker tends to think in terms of well-balanced diets which are fully adequate for maintaining a high level of health and physical efficiency In times of food shortage he may find himself somewhat at a loss because progress is checked and the main problem of nutrition is to ensure that the best use is made of inadequate food supplies But knowledge of nutrition can be of help in such circumstances also and is being fruitfully applied in many countries I propose to discuss here certain aspects of the food situation and rationing schemes from the standpoint of the nutrition worker Those concerned with the administrative aspects of food supply and rationing cannot be food experts but it is important that they should have some understanding of the nutritional implications of their activities and of the various regulations introduced in the attempts to alleviate the food situation In England and U S A all administrative action in this field has been scrutinised by nutrition experts and its effect on the diet and health of the population carefully assessed

2 *Indian diets and the food situation in normal times*—To deal with an abnormal food situation it is necessary to know something about the usual diet of the population and the food situation in general in so called normal times We have available a considerable amount of knowledge about Indian diets and their nutritive value obtained as the result of numerous surveys in different parts of the country and other kinds of field and laboratory investigation Typical Indian diets differ from those of the bulk of the population in England and North America in that they are largely composed of one or other of the staple cereal grains of the country, or a mixture of cereal grains Some 80 90 per cent of the calories yielded by ordinary Indian diets are obtained from cereals The average agriculturist or industrial worker will in good times consume at least 2 000 2 400 calories in the form of cereals roughly equivalent to 20 24 ozs in terms of grains Other ingredients in the diet—pulses vegetables, milk meat etc —may be of great importance in a qualitative sense, in that they supply protein vitamins and mineral salts in which cereals are deficient, but they are quantitatively speaking much less important In Western countries only about 30 40 per cent of the total calorie yield of the diet may be derived from cereals, usually in the form of bread, and there are many other foods which add substantially to calorie intake This is not so in India I am referring here, of course to the diet of the poorer classes, i e, the great bulk of the population With increasing income, the proportion of cereal in the diet diminishes in India as in other countries If rice and wheat are in short supply, the well to do can turn to other foods But in India the proportion of the population falling into middle and upper class more prosperous groups able to afford a well balanced diet containing a variety of other foods in reasonable quantities, is small

3 Now let us consider briefly the food situation as a whole in normal times and in the present emergency Before the Japanese war it was often said that India is for practical purposes self-sufficient in food supply There were, of course some imports of rice from Burma and other places but these amounted only to about 5 per cent of total rice supplies, which seemed a small figure The truth is however, that India has never been self sufficient, or nearly so, in the sense that the population is abundantly or satisfactorily fed The diet of large sections is deficient in quality and quantity and below generally accepted standards of adequacy Actually we have estimated that almost 30 per cent of the population in normal times did not get enough food to cover fully its calorie requirements Because of the bare minimum level of diet which existed in normal times there was no margin of safety to allow for further restriction One way of meeting food shortage is to "tighten the belt" But in India there is no surplus girth to be reduced

4 Added to this we have the facts that certain sections of the population, *e g*, men in the army and war services and heavy war production work generally, are in general consuming more food than they did before the war Some 500 000 refugees have entered the country from Burma and elsewhere Total national food energy requirements have thus increased as a result of the war The increase is not of the same order as that which has occurred in Great Britain, where it has been reckoned as between 5 and 10 per cent But it is by no means negligible

5 The food situation has been complicated by food hoarding profiteering and shortage of transport People often think that if these difficulties could be overcome and an equitable system of rationing constituted the food problem would be solved But this is not the case Behind there lies a real and actual shortage of food While rationing schemes are necessary to ensure an equitable distribution of available food supplies they do not themselves solve the problem of food shortage Hence it is absolutely necessary that the production of more food should be pushed forward with the greatest energy Doubtless the present high price of food grains provides an incentive to produce more food but actually the producer is making more money than he did before without increasing production and further the poor villager is usually not in a position to develop new land or to obtain increased yields from land already under cultivation Unless something like a Land Army can be brought into being I do not believe that rapid progress will be made The Land Army would have to use modern agricultural methods and its organisation would unquestionably be a formidable task But any development of agricultural production by such means would benefit India not only during the present emergency but also in the future There is an enormous gap between India's food supplies and the real physiological needs of her population

6 Reference may be made here to two important conclusions which were reached at the recent United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture at Hot Springs First there is *under production* of food in the world as a whole in normal times "There has never been" the Conference declared "enough food for the health of all people This is justified neither by ignorance nor by the harshness of the nature ... Each country is faced with problems of under consumption and malnutrition problems which differ in severity in different regions but which in general are everywhere the same" All nations it was recommended must plan policies of food production designed to raise the nutritional standards of the population Secondly the world food situation has been worsened by the war For some years after the war the world will be faced with a general shortage of food accompanied by and interrelated with shortage of transport, including shipping and of fertilisers seeds,

agricultural machinery and farming implements It seems to follow that the idea that the food situation in India can readily be relieved by importation of food from abroad is erroneous These considerations emphasize the need for a bold policy of food production, however formidable the immediate difficulties

7 *Substitutes for cereals* —I have frequently been asked to advise about the effect from the standpoint of nutrition of substituting a particular cereal grain by some other food There are two separate questions which have to be considered First the substitution of one grain rice for example by other grains and particularly the so called dry grains such as jowar and bajra or cholam and cambu as we call them in the South Similarly in wheat-eating areas it may be necessary to dilute wheat flour by an admixture of barley or other grains Now in general all the cereals are of approximately similar com position They contain from 6 to 12 per cent of protein and are closely similar in calorie value For ready reckoning one ounce of any cereal may be taken as yielding 100 calories This is a useful figure to remember One pound thus yields 1 600 calories which is a good deal less than the daily requirements of an adult man We reckon these as 2 500 2 600 for a man engaged in ordinary easy going agricultural or coolie work There is no objection from the stand point of nutrition to the substitution of wheat or rice by other cereals. In the case of rice eaters the substitution of a proportion of the rice in the diet by millet may be nutritionally advantageous particularly when the rice is consumed in the machine milled form Nutrition workers have recommended this for years If the production of millets and other so-called " inferior " grains can be more rapidly extended than that of wheat or rice then it should be the policy to encourage its extension.

8 It is true that the population will object to consuming unfamiliar food and there will be many complaints that the latter causes indigestion But food is food and in times of shortage too much attention should not be given to such complaints If millions of human beings can live in a certain kind of grain then we may be sure that other human beings can do the same There can be no better test of the wholesomeness of any food than its habitual consumption by half the population of a province Of course nobody likes a change of diet We are all creatures of habit in this respect But in England the population has adjusted itself with a minimum of complaint to a type of diet which is quite different from that consumed before the war It is for example consum ing bread made from 85 per cent extraction flour (i e almost whole meal flour) as its staple cereal food in place of the bread made from highly refined flour for which there was previously so strong a preference Some doctors anticipated that the change would cause widespread " indigestion " and intestinal troubles but nothing of the sort has occurred

9 The second question is the substitution of cereals by other foods. The fact must be faced that in practice there are at present no available substitutes for cereals in Indian diets Cereals are among the cheapest and most concentrated sources of food energy and the main agricultural product of the country An increase in the intake of pulses at the expense of an equivalent quantity of cereal (say 2 3 ounces) would be good from the nutritional standpoint The pulses are of value as a supplement to a largely cereal diet because they contain a high percentage of protein and are good sources of certain vitamins But if cereals are in short supply and their distribution is hindered by familiar diffi culties there is no possible reason to suppose that the situation will be different in the case of pulses Actually the present production of pulses amounts to only 2-3 ozs or less per head of population and unless a very large increase in produc tion involving an agricultural revolution took place they could not become a dietary ingredient of great importance from the quantitative standpoint

10 Foods such as root vegetables and tubers, which are "energy yielding" foods, and can in certain circumstances be taken as a principal article of diet, yield a smaller number of calories per unit of weight than cereals. Even if they are available in quantity, they would be more bulky to transport. Vegetable fats, sugar and nuts are concentrated foods, but they cannot be obtained cheapl[illegible] form a major ingredient in the diet [illegible] al consumption as a principal article [illegible] duration, the conclusion is that the replacement of cereals in the diet of poor families by other foods, usually more expensive foods is not a feasible proposition. The idea that such replacement is possible to any satisfactory extent has sometimes introduced an element of confusion into plans for dealing with the food situation.

11 I must, however, make special mention of two non cereal foods. The first of these is manioc, or tapioca as it is usually called in India. Tapioca is a heavy yielding root which like all roots has a low protein content. It was introduced into Travancore by a Maharaja in the middle of the 19th century and since then its production has steadily spread in that part of India. Since the cutting-off of supplies of Burma rice, on which Travancore was largely dependent, the production of tapioca has been greatly extended in the State and this has helped to prevent starvation. A similar development has taken place in Ceylon. Tea estates in South India have also developed the production of tapioca. Now nutrition workers have no affection for this starchy root. It is definitely an inferior food and in normal times its production should be discouraged. These, however, are not normal times. Tapioca is a high yielder and can supply calories in the form of starch. It is fully justifiable to increase its production in suitable areas.

12 The other food which I wish to mention is sweet potato. This also gives high yield per unit area and is already a familiar food in certain parts of India. It is somewhat superior in nutritive value to tapioca. Both these foods can be used to some extent as substitutes for cereals at any rate as far as food energy is concerned.

13 Ordinary potatoes are also a useful food and their increased production has been an important part of war food policy in England. The areas in which they can be grown in India are, however, limited.

14 Vegetables in general, apart from root vegetables, are not of great importance as a source of food energy. Their calorie yield is low. They do, however supply various vitamins and are sometimes described as "health giving" foods. A larger supply of vegetables, while it would not add very materially to food supplies in the quantitative sense is nevertheles highly desirable. Vegetable growing by the well to do in their compounds has a good psychological effect. In England the cultivation of allotments outside towns and cities has been strongly encouraged and has produced useful results.

15 *Rationing* —The intake of non cereal foods as I have said is normally small. Non cereal foods can of course be rationed and have been in some instances, but the only food the rationing of which can be of real importance to the food situation as a whole is cereals. It is to be remarked that in England where a successful rationing system has been followed throughout the war the staple cereal food (bread) is *not* rationed. Individuals and families differ in their energy output and food requirements and the availability of an unrationed article of diet of high calorie value enables calorie intake to be adjusted to needs. The nutrition experts in the Ministry of Food have resolutely opposed all proposals to ration bread on the ground that such rationing would destroy the necessary flexibility of intake.

16 The amount of work performed by an individual makes a great difference to his calorie requirements. For example, a soldier or a rickshaw coolie may

agricultural machinery and farming implements It seems to follow that the idea that the food situation in India can readily be relieved by importation of food from abroad is erroneous These considerations emphasize the need for a bold policy of food production, however formidable the immediate difficulties

7 *Substitutes for cereals* —I have frequently been asked to advise about the effect from the standpoint of nutrition of substituting a particular cereal grain by some other food There are two separate questions which have to be considered First the substitution of one grain rice, for example by other grains and particularly the so called dry grains such as jowar and bajra or cholam and cambu as we call them in the South Similarly, in wheat-eating areas it may be necessary to dilute wheat flour by an admixture of barley or other grains Now in general all the cereals are of approximately similar com position They contain from 6 to 12 per cent of protein and are closely similar in calorie value For ready reckoning, one ounce of any cereal may be taken as yielding 100 calories This is a useful figure to remember One pound thus yields 1 600 calories which is a good deal less than the daily requirements of an adult man We reckon these as 2 500 2 600 for a man engaged in ordinary easy going agricultural or coolie work There is no objection from the stand point of nutrition to the substitution of wheat or rice by other cereals In the case of rice eaters the substitution of a proportion of the rice in the diet by millet may be nutritionally advantageous particularly when the rice is consumed in the machine milled form Nutrition workers have recommended this for years If the production of millets and other so called " inferior " grains can be more rapidly extended than that of wheat or rice then it should be the policy to encourage its extension

8 It is true that the population will object to consuming unfamiliar food and there will be many complaints that the latter causes indigestion But food is food and in times of shortage too much attention should not be given to such complaints If millions of human beings can live in a certain kind of grain then we may be sure that other human beings can do the same There can be no better test of the wholesomeness of any food than its habitual consumption by half the population of a province Of course nobody likes a change of diet We are all creatures of habit in this respect But in England the population has adjusted itself with a minimum of complaint to a type of diet which is quite different from that consumed before the war It is for example consum ing bread made from 85 per cent extraction flour (i e almost whole meal flour) as its staple cereal food in place of the bread made from highly refined flour for which there was previously so strong a preference Some doctors anticipated that the change would cause widespread " indigestion " and intestinal troubles but nothing of the sort has occurred

9 The second question is the substitution of cereals by other foods The fact must be faced that in practice there are at present no available substitutes for cereals in Indian diets Cereals are among the cheapest and most concentrated sources of food energy and the main agricultural product of the country An increase in the intake of pulses at the expense of an equivalent quantity of cereal (say 2 3 ounces) would be good from the nutritional standpoint The pulses are of value as a supplement to a largely cereal diet because they contain a high percentage of protein and are good sources of certain vitamins But if cereals are in short supply and their distribution is hindered by familiar diffi culties there is no possible reason to suppose that the situation will be different in the case of pulses Actually the present production of pulses amounts to only 2-3 ozs or less per head of population and unless a very large increase in produc tion involving an agricultural revolution took place they could not become a dietary ingredient of great importance from the quantitative standpoint

tion between such authorities and food administrators is much to be desired When food supplies are restricted the very young and the very old are apt to suffer most severely from malnutrition It is perhaps not easy to help the old, but special attention can be given to the needs of children

22 The rations allowed for children under existing schemes are not liberal For example, 8 ozs of grain (800 calories) does not cover the requirements of a child of 10 It would be of great value if school feeding schemes with the object of supplementing the diet which children receive in their homes could be organised A portion of available supplies could be laid aside for this purpose I understand that in the schemes for relieving scarcity and famine in occupied countries after their liberation the closest attention has been given to the needs of children In England great care is taken to ensure that this "vulnerable" section of the population receives an adequate diet and children have in fact [illegible] Nutrition workers have long urged the [illegible] This is a question which might be boldly

B—EXTRACTS FROM A REPORT OF THE NUTRITION ADVISORY COMMITTEE, NEW DELHI, OCTOBER 1ST AND 2ND 1943

Food Rationing—Nutrition Diets

The Committee discussed rationing schemes and made the following recommendation —

"Cereals form the great bulk of most Indian diets, intake of other foods on the part of the majority of the population being small The food the rationing of which is of primary importance in connection with the food situation is cereals In order, [illegible]
other than cereals [illegible]
also include the ra[illegible]

The cereal rations allowed under existing rationing schemes are low and the poorer classes cannot obtain a sufficiency of other foods to cover their calorie requirements The fact should be realised in adjusting ration scales No doubt the amount of the ration must depend on the supplies of food immediately available But if rationing is considered as part of a general policy of food production and distribution, then some reasonably satisfactory level of intake should be adopted as an objective One pound of cereal per capita, (including adults and children) may be regarded as a suitable minimum figure This assumes a normal age distribution of the population , it would not, for example, be suitable for groups largely composed of adult male labourers or manual workers It assumes that the country is faced with some shortage of cereal grains and that the objective to be aimed at is to carry the population through the shortage without too serious an impairment of health

In fixing the ration of items other than cereals in any given area advice from nutrition experts if possible experts with local knowledge should be sought

Special provision must be made for covering the needs of manual workers One method of dealing with this question is the development of canteen feeding in industrial establishments

The rations allowed to children under existing schemes are small Children's rations could be supplemented by the development of school feeding schemes, to which part of the available food supplies could be diverted This would be of great value from the standpoint of public health since growing children are particularly likely to suffer in health in times of food shortage Special consideration should be given to the needs of expectant and [illegible]

as far as possible milk supplies should be reserved for them and for children

The Committee strongly recommended that immediate action should be taken along these lines, where rationing schemes are contemplated

Substitutes for rice —The Committee considered a letter, dated, September 11th, 1943, from the Controller of Rationing, Bombay, to Dr W R Aykroyd, in which the Controller stated that the Bombay Government have now decided to undertake publicity to encourage the consumption of various cereals, particularly bajra (Pennisetum typhoideum) in place of rice, in view of the over all shortage of rice in the country and in consideration of the position in Bombay City He asked for a ' publicity slogan ' about the nutrition value of bajra which could be used in educating the public The Committee's conclusions on this letter were as follows —

" As far as possible, in organising rationing schemes, people should be supplied with the cereal to which they are accustomed A sudden change over from one type of cereal to another may cause indigestion, but healthy persons should in time be able to adapt themselves to a change in diet There is no objection, from the standpoint of nutrition, to the partial substitution of rice by wheat, bajra or other cereals, and there is no scientific basis for the idea that bajra generates heat in the body If bajra is substituted for rice in the diet of rice eaters, methods of cooking bajra in a palatable and digestible form must be taught to the people "

C —NOTE ON A PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN FOR THE POPULARISATION OF UNFAMILIAR FOODS, BY W R AYKROYD, DIRECTOR OF NUTRITION RESEARCH

The most important shortage in India at the present time is that of rice In certain areas rice eaters must turn to other cereals such as wheat, bajra, jowar, barley and maize The rice eater usually consumes cereals other than rice with great reluctance He regards them as being generally inferior in palatability and digestibility and will often say that his stomach cannot tolerate them His wife does not know how to prepare and cook them Apart from such considerations, there is often a certain " social prestige " attached to rice and wheat which is not possessed by the so called inferior grains , e g , the millets and barley The millets are the food of the poor villager, and are also supplied to prisoners in gaols The rice-eating townsman may feel himself affronted when asked to consume such food

The aversion displayed by rice eaters towards other cereals even when supplies of rice are insufficient to cover their nutritional requirements is often surprising For example, I have been told by the Dewan of Cochin that he has difficulty in disposing of stocks of wheat and millet, even though the amount of rice available is not sufficient to cover the requirements of the State The explanation in this case seems to be the complete ignorance of Malaylee women of how to prepare and cook cereals other than rice

On October 13th, a small meeting was convened in Delhi to discuss ways and means of encouraging the use of unfamiliar foods The following were present in addition to the writer

Begum Shah Nawaz, Under Secretary, Women's Section, Department of Information and Broadcasting

Major Lakshmanan, Chief Health Officer, Delhi Province

Dr Nirula, Medical Officer of Health, Delhi

Dr Jean Orkney, Director Maternity & Child Welfare Bureau, Indian Red Cross Society

Mrs Hannah Sen, Principal, Lady Irwin College, New Delhi

Mrs Tara Bai, Miss Deolkar } Members of the staff of the Lady Irwin College

The following suggestions emerged out of the discussion —

(1) The main points in the publicity campaign are—

(a) Spreading the knowledge that unfamiliar grains are equivalent to familiar grains in nutritive value and can easily be prepared in palatable and digestable form

(b) Providing information about methods of preparing and cooking unfamiliar grains and

(c) Devising ways and means of instructing and informing the public

(2) An organiser of the publicity campaign should be appointed at the centre He would presumably be attached to the Food Department In each Province or at least in provinces in which problems of pushing the use of alternative grains arise, an officer in the food or rationing organisation should be appointed to deal with the matter in touch with the officer in the Central Department

(3) Information about methods of preparation and cooking is not difficult to obtain All the ' alternative grains are consumed by millions of people who have evolved suitable means of preparing them in palatable form It would not take very long to prepare a suitable list of methods and recipes

In addition the help of domestic science colleges can be obtained The Lady Irwin College New Delhi has at present some useful date on preparation and cooking which can be used in the propaganda campaign Mrs Hannah Sen Principal of the College has offered to supply any information available and also to undertake studies of methods of preparation and cooking to meet any problems that may arise For this purpose the college would need to be provided with small supplies of various grains and possibly with some other assistance

In the Provinces local domestic science institutions can be appealed to For example in Bombay there is the Sophia College Warden Road and in Madras there is a domestic science school attached to the University under the charge of Miss Park A local domestic science teacher of intelligence and standing could be appointed to help the provincial officer in charge of the publicity campaign

(4) Methods of reaching and instructing the public should include those given below It is to be observed that we are mainly concerned with urban areas —

(a) The Press and Radio should be used Educational films can be prepared

(b) The cooperation of various agencies should be enlisted Among suitable agencies are —

All womens organisations

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres Here women can not only be taught verbally but also shown by demonstrations how to cook unfamiliar foods Other branches of Health Departments can also assist

Unofficial organisations in touch with the people such as the Servants of India Society

The War Front Organisation

The War Service Exhibition and its subsidiaries

(5) Various other methods of reaching the public can also be mentioned

(a) Unfamiliar foods which happen to be locally available should be introduced into Government and industrial canteens being prepared in as attractive and palatable a form

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(b) Such foods should also be used in school feeding schemes

(c) Demonstration vans could be used (Here the services of workers with experience of commercial publicity methods might be invaluable I may mention in passing the name of Mr Vorla C/o Dr V A Urre, Mac lagan Road, Lahore, who was for sometimes in charge of an Advertising Van on behalf of Messrs Lever Brothers The services of Mr Vorla or someone else with similar experience might be enlisted)

(d) Demonstrations might be staged in the neighbourhood of centres where rations are distributed A difficulty here is that it is the men rather than the women who attend these centres

(e) The Nutrition Research Laboratories Coonoor are ready to give advice on technical questions arising during publicity campaigns, and to help in the preparation of educational material In the Punjab, Bihar, and Hyderabad the help of Nutrition Officers in the Health Departments can be obtained In Bengal the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health can be of assistance In Bombay advice can be obtained from Dr V N Patwardhan, M Sc , Ph D , Assistant Professor of Biochemistry Seth G S Medical College Parel, Bombay 12

NOTE —It is suggested that demonstrations of the preparation and cooking of unusual foods be inaugurated at certain canteens and relief centre

D —NOTES ON THE USE OF "OTHER" FOODGRAINS

(Bajra Jowar Maize and Barley)

1 *Generality of uses* —All these 4 foodgrains are habitually used in normal bazar practice for admixing with ordinary wheat atta Experience shows that upwards of 20 per cent admixture of any of these grains either singly or in combination does not detract from the edible qualities of the resulting atta and make no appreciable or even noticeable effect on the taste The most common practice is to mix barley meal with wheat atta , a practice that is fairly extensive in ordinary civil consumption and is today being practised in the manufacture of wheatflour in the United Kingdom Maize is frequently used for the same purpose but the limitation to its use with wheat atta is that it naturally tends to change the colour and gives the atta a reddish tinge It is the same consideration that normally dissuades the trader from mixing either jowar or bajra with wheat atta as both of these tend to give the atta darker tinge

But bajra jowar and maize are frequently and extensively used particularly among the agricultural and rural communities of North India and elsewhere to produce an atta ground from one grain alone Indeed, many people eat a certain proportion of bajra as a matter of sentiment or tradition For example his Late Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner at every meal first ate a bajra chapati before eating others made of wheat

2 The preparation of the coarser grains for cooking requires that they be ground in some form of mill just in the same way as wheat is ground Almost exclusively these coarse grains are ground on the domestic grind stone which, in India is known as a hand *chakki* This consists of an upper stone that is rotated by hand on a lower stationary stone of the same size The two stones are usually about 18 in to 24 in in diameter and from 4 in to 6 in in thickness From the bottom stationary stone there protrudes a wooden pillar about 1 1/2 in in thickness and on this and through a central hole the upper stone is placed The upper stone has a handle on its outer edge for rotation purposes On a grind stone like this any of the coarse grains can be ground to any consistency varying from a rather coarse meal up to but short of the finest flour

In many parts of India mechanically driven stone mills are to be found in the bazaars and the urban public frequently take their grains to such places for grinding

The following are a few points concerning the preparation of these grains for consumption as food

3 *Bajra*—This foodgrain is generally consumed in the winter season as there is a general impression among the public that it is unsuitable for use in the hot weather, a belief rather than a fact It is more commonly employed in the preparation of chapaties than in any other form The flour or meal is first mixed with a little warm water and is kneaded into the consistency of dough At this stage salt to taste may be added The dough is then separated into suitable quantities sufficient to make chapaties of the required size The chapaties are almost entirely made by manual methods and it is rare that their preparation entails their being rolled on boards covered with a sprinkling of flour such as happens when making wheat (atta) chapaties The chapati when prepared is of the normal shape or size i e a circular piece of dough of varying diameters from a few inches to 12 inches or 18 inches and of the thickness the consumer appreciates In dough form the thickness is usually about 1/8th of an inch or slightly less The dough chapati is baked on an iron girdle over a fire of moderate heat When cooked it may be spread with Ghi or with pulses or with curry and then it is ready to eat It is important to note that the finer flour is ground from bajra the better it is to the palate It must be remembered that bajra flour does not keep for long and will lose its "life" or elasticity if it is kept for more than 10 days or threabouts In other words more than 10 days requirements should not be ground at any time

4 Bajra is also used in the well known preparation called "Khichery" or kedgree" In this preparation bajra is only lightly ground Pulses are added (Moong frequently) and the whole placed in sufficient water to cover and boiled until tender Occasionally rice may also be boiled together with the mixture of bajra and pulses Salt is added to taste Generally this preparation is made in the evening and if kept overnight is eaten in the morning with curds or butter or Ghi

5 Another method of eating bajra in Northern India is for the grains to be very lightly ground then mixed with water as required and boiled Too much water is not necessary as the object is to make the bajra into a kind of dough After cooling the dough is made up into small balls which are eaten with pulses or lentil curry

6 A further method of eating bajra consists in making chapaties which are then broken up into small pieces mixed with Ghi and Gur and then rolled into balls A good deal of Ghi is necessary for this preparation in order to give it the proper consistency In Northern India this preparation is known as "Churma"

7 Parched bajra is another food The parching operation varies according to the skill or experience of the cook but the process is a simple one in all essentials Sand which has previously been heated to a high temperature is poured into an iron pan over a fire Sometimes an earthen vessel is used The bajra after having been thoroughly cleaned is thrown into the pan and rapidly stirred into the hot sand with a long handled ladle As soon as the bajra begins to crackle and swell the contents of the pan are run off and the sand and parched bajra are separated by sieving Parched bajra may be eaten with or without sugar like parched rice

8 *Jowar*—Unlike bajra jowar is used almost exclusively in the preparation of chapaties The grain is reduced to a meal or flour in the same manner as bajra or wheat and the product is kneaded with warm water as required, ultimately baked into chapaties Frequently jowar atta is used in tion with wheat atta or bajra meal

Another way of using jowar is this The grain with husk is soaked in water overnight and eaten in the morning when fully sheeped either by itself or with sugar A third way is for the grain with husk to be boiled in water or milk for 40 minutes or so and when sufficiently soft it can be eaten with or without sugar

9 *Maize*—When the maize has been harvested fully matured grains are removed from the cobs and ultimately ground into atta or meal in the way that has been described for bajra Chapaties are made from maize atta in exactly the same way as from wheat atta bajra atta etc

Maize is also consumed as a parched product made in the same way as parched bajra or parched rice In some cases the parched maize may be ground into flour to which water is added converting the mixture into a kind of porridge eaten generally in the morning Milk may also be added to taste This preparation is known as Sattu and is very popular in the United Provinces and Bihar

Khichery (Kedegeree) may also be made out of maize in the same way as from bajra or pulses

10 *Barley*—This is seldom if ever used alone and in the manner indicated for the 3 grains above Its primary use as indicated in paragraph 1 above is as an admixture with wheat atta or as the Trade more gracefully state for the sophistication of wheat atta

BAJRA—METHOD OF COOKING IN BENGAL

Considerable work has been done by voluntary—and other—workers in Bengal to prepare Bajra and other Millets as a wholesome and welcomed addition to the diet of the people

Some of the methods of cooking Bajra are given below —

(1) As a substitute for rice—(after carefully husking the Bajra)

(a) In the "Janta"

'Janta is almost identical with the ordinary chakki or grind stone the only difference being that the top stone is comparatively light The adjustment between lower and upper stones is so arranged that the grain does not become excessively broken or converted into fine particles For efficient husking it is essential that the grains are properly dried

(b) Bajra of good quality to be soaked for two hours only before cooking

Good quality bajra should consist of fairly large sized grains and has proportionately less husk Soaking for about 2 hours will soften the adhering portions of the husk and the process can be quickened if the soaked bajra is briskly rubbed between the hands if the quantity involved is small If the quantities are large the simplest thing is to pass it through the 'Janta which should be given a light adjustment

In either case the dehusking of bajra is very important The object is to remove the fibrous portion of the grain leaving the "pearl" more or less intact The interior of the grain is very largely starchy matter which after cooking (boiling) has about the same consistency and texture as cooked rice It is most palatable

(2) As "Khoee" The method of preparing "Khoee"—or popcorn is for the grain to be damped rather than soaked—in cold water and dried in the sun Sand is then heated in a pan and the bajra fried on it The prepared food is most palatable

(3) "Khoee" can be pounded into flour Water and sugar are added and it is eaten as a substitute for rice murhee

(4) The admixture is then made into chapatties if required

NOTE—Bajra flour is said to deteriorate after it has been kept for about two weeks

TABLE OF FOOD VALUES

food-staffs.	Moisture per cent	Protein per cent.	Fat (Ether Extractives) %	Mineral matter %	Fibre %	Carbohydrate %	Calcium (Ca)%	Phosphorus (P)%	Iron (Fe) mgs.%	Calorie value per 100 gms.	Carotene (International Vitamin A units per 100 gms.)	Vitamin B* (International units per 100 gms.)	Calorie per oz.
...ambu)	12 4	11 6	5 0	2 7	1 2	67 1	0 05	0 35	8 8	300	2?0	110	102
...holam)	11 9	10 4	1 9	1 8		74 0	0 03	0 28	6 2	355	136	118	101
	14 9	11 1	1 6	1 5	2 7	66 2	0 01	0 33	2 1	342			97
...lled	13 0	6 9	0 4	0 5		79 2	0 01	0 11	1 0	348		20	99
.	12 8	11 8	1 [illegible]	1 5	1 2	71 2	0 05	0 32	5 3	346	108	180	98

...rain foods are rich in vitamin B1 while milled grains are largely deprived of this vitamin. An exception is parboiled milled rice which retains vitamin B1 after milling

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SECTION 16

Storage of grain and its care during storage

At the outset it should be mentioned that this note is written for the lay man and technical details and expressions have been avoided Should it ever be necessary to fumigate grain or take other measures of a similar nature expert technical advice should be sought

2 The construction of storage godowns their state of repair and cleanliness the methods adopted for storing grains therein and the care of the grain during storage have a very great bearing on the possible loss due to damp, heating weevils vermin and other causes during storage The care taken in looking after stocks may in business make a difference between a healthy profit and a nasty loss

Construction and care of godowns.

3 For storage of any grain in bags a pucca built godown with a concrete or asphalt floor with adequate but controllable ventilation is the best Plaster or cement flooring is inclined to sweat and cause damage to the bottom layer of bags even though "bhusi|bhusa" (cut chaff) or other material is interposed between the floor and the bags

4 The number of first class godowns in this country is very limited and it is therefore often necessary to make use of whatever storage accommodation happens to be available This involves the obvious consequent necessity of taking greater care than ever of the godown itself and the grain during storage

5 Godowns constructed entirely of corrugated iron are very usual in India and provided they are weather and damp proof there should be no risk of storage in godowns of this type

6 When acquiring or renting a godown and before grain is stored in it the first principles deserving close attention are

(i) that it is weather proof

(ii) that the floor is free from any signs of damp

(iii) that it is not rat infested at least visibly so

(iv) that it is thoroughly clean and in particular free from weevil infestation and

(v) that all likely breeding places for weevils such as cracks and crevices in the walls and floors and even unevenness in the floors are filled up and levelled

It is obvious that numbers (i) and (ii) require watching at all times In so far as (iii) (iv) and (v) are concerned it is not only desirable to take such remedial measures as may be necessary before initially putting the grain into a godown but any opportunity that may occur during the period of its use that is to say when at any time it becomes temporarily empty or there is only a small quantity of grain stored in it should be taken to eradicate rats and vermin thoroughly to clean it if necessary with disinfectant (a carbolic dilute is useful) and to eliminate possible breeding places for weevils

Storage of grains

7 *The first and main essential before putting grain into storage is to be absolutely satisfied that it is thoroughly dry*—This is fundamental Grain in a damp condition will deteriorate very quickly If grain is damp when it is required to put it into storage the usual method of drying it in this country is to spread it out in a thin layer in the sun for a day or so until it is quite dry Exposure to the sun in this way also has some effect of reducing the possibility of weevil infestation

Wheat

8 In this country wheat is harvested and threshed during the hot weather and at this time of the year the climate in the main wheat producing areas is hot and dry Thus the grain is normally in a dry condition when required for storage and consequently the risk of damage due to heating is negligible The main source of damage to wheat against which it is necessary to guard is weevil infestation, and when it is said that damage by weevils can cause a loss of anything upto about 15 per cent of the weight of the grain in the course of a season (occasionally even more), it will be realised how very necessary it is to take every possible precaution against such infestation

9 Wheat stored in bags will become weevil infested much more quickly than when stored in bulk, and if it is known that a parcel of wheat is likely to remain in storage for any considerable length of time, say exceeding four or five months, it is highly desirable to empty it from the bags and bulk it The question of whether wheat should be allowed to remain in bags or should be stored in bulk is normally a matter of judgment as to whether the extra loss through storage in bags will or will not be greater than the extra cost of taking the wheat out of the bags, storing it in bulk, and rebagging it at a later date To Government any extra cost, within reason, is of little consequence compared to the necessity for preserving the grain in a good and sound condition and avoiding loss through wastage or damage Consequently, the storage of wheat in bulk is to be recommended wherever practicable

10 The reason why wheat stored in bulk is less liable to weevil infestation is that weevils cannot breed successfully in grain from which air has been excluded, and it is obvious that the surface presented to the air when wheat is stored in bulk is less than that when it is stored in bags It is generally believed that exclusion of light from the grain also assists in limiting weevil infestation Whether or not this belief has any practical validity, it is significant that godowns are kept as dark as possible

Wheat stored in bulk

11 The following remarks are confined to the storage of wheat in godowns rather than in pits, kothis, etc as godown storage is the form of bulk storage in which Government Procuring Agencies are likely to be predominently interested

12 The principle normally adopted in storing wheat in bulk in godowns is firstly to cover the floor with "bhusi|bhusa" to a depth of say 4 inches The object is, of course to keep damp from contacting the grain, "bhusi bhusa" being a good absorbent of moisture In places where the climate is dry and when good pucca godowns are being used the grain can be stacked loose, in bulk, the only protection necessary being to keep it from the damp The walls may conveniently be lined with chhattais (bamboo matting) if readily procurable

13 The greater the height to which wheat can be stored the better, consistent with safety to the godown walls as the outward pressure of a very large volume of grain has been known to burst the sides of a weak or badly constructed godown If the godown has top ventilation these ventilators can also be used for the introduction of wheat when it reaches a high level Obviously all low level windows and doors must be boarded up as the level of the grain rises inside

14 Where wheat is stored in bulk in places where a damp climate prevails or in kutcha godowns in which it is undesirable that the wheat should come into direct contact with the walls, the usual method is for the required space in the godown to be surrounded by a wall of bags of wheat, the wall being three bags thick, to a height of about 15 [illegible]

SECTION 17

A—Summary of Rationing Schemes in Existence or Contemplated

1 On the attached Schedules brief particulars are shown of the salient features of Rationing Schemes now in existence or about to be brought into operation, by Provinces and States It should not be assumed that the commodities now shown are rationed—nor the quantity of the ration will remain constant, since both are subject to changes caused by the supply position throughout India taken as a whole

Note —Although every endeavour has been made to present up to date Schedules of Rationing Schemes in existence—or contemplated, it is possible that some schemes do not appear on the Schedules, also that some of the particulars have been altered since this manual has been printed

SUMMARY OF RATIONING SCHEMES—FOOD REGION No. I—(R.F.C. H/Qrs LAHORE)

re or Area	Description of Rationing Area	Population (Ration Book)	Family or Individual System of Ration Cards	Definition Adult—A Child—B	Quantum of Ration per head per day or per week		Extra Ration to workers	Remarks
					Foodgrain	Sugar		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
hi (Sind)	Urban	434 627	Family	A 12 years and above B—Between 2 & 12 years	Adults 2 units Child ren 1 unit per week 1 unit 2 seers wheat rice & millets		1 unit per manual labour rise 50% more (per week)	Bakers bread not rationed
a Pishin (Baluchistan)	Urban		Family	A—An adult is between 12 years and above B—between 3 and 12 years Below 3 years are not included in the scheme	Atta 1 Seers per month Pulses 2 seers per month	1 seer per month		
war City (N W F P)	Urban	180 000 (City & Cantt	Do		½ seer Atta per day per adult and half the quantity to a child			

SUMMARY OF RATIONING SCHEMES—FOOD REGION No. II

re or Area.	Description of Rationing Area	Population (Ration Book)	Family or Individual System of Ration Cards	Definition Adult—A Child—B	Quantum of Ration per head per day or per week		Extra Ration to workers	Remarks
					Foodgrains.	Sugar		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
[illegible]	Urban, Industrial	[illegible]	Family	A 12 years and above B Between 2 and 12 years.	12 chataks per adult per day (1½ lbs. of food grains. Wheat, gram or Barley 6 chs. Rice 6 chs. [illegible] Bajra or Jowar 12 chs.	.	[illegible]	This is a partial rationing scheme [illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SUMMARY OF RATIONING SCHEMES—FOOD REGION No III— (R F.C. H/Q. CALCUTTA).

Place or Area.	Description of Rationing Area.	Population (Ration Book)	Family or Individual System of Ration Cards.	Definition Adult—A. Child—B	Quantum of Ration per head per day or per week.		Extra Ration to workers	Remarks.
					Foodgrains	Sugar		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Greater Calcutta	Bengal Presidency Urban Industrial.	4 000 000	Individual	A—12 years and above B—Between 2 and 12 years.	Rice and Wheat @ 3½ srs head per week Rice upto 1½ Wheat 3½ Subject to maximum of 3½ seers Dal 1 seer per head per week (Child getting half)	Sugar ½ seer per head per week	No arrangements at present	Rationing will be introduced on January 31, 1944
Faridpur	Rural & Urban	28 000	Family		3½ seers per head per week (child 2½ seers) in the following ratio Rice—¼ seer Atta or Maida—½ seer (50% each) Jowar—1/8 Bajra—1/8 Atta and maida can be taken in gram or dal			
Dacca	Urban	236 000	Family					Ration not given due to uncertainty of supply of Foodgrains minimum given 4 Chs and maximum supplies given 5½ Chs per adult per week
Shillong	(Assam) Urban	50 000	Family		Rice 3 seers per head per week Atta and Maida 1 seer and over 3 persons 2 seers per head per month.	1 seer per head subject to a maximum of 5 seers to a family per month		
Sambalpur	Orissa, Urban	18 000	Family		8 Chs of rice per head per day			..
Puri Town	Orissa, Urban	41 000	Do		6 chataks per head per day rice and wheat	—	Extra ration is 2 chataks per head per day*	..

	Orissa .	78 000	Do		Supply of wheat varies from 5 seers to 1 maund per month Rice fixed at 6 ch per head per day		8 chs to 10 chs per head per day Rice increased from 6 chs to 10 chs.	*Information re size of ration is vague—Enquiry has been made from Orissa Govt. and their reply is awaited

SUMMARY OF RATIONING SCHEMES—FOOD REGION No. IV—(R F.C. H/Qr., MADRAS).

	Urban & Rural	14 61 000	Family	A. Persons above 12 yrs B Persons between 2 & 12 yrs	12 units (=6 lbs) of ration for a week (Present issue is 4 units of rice and 8 units of dry grains per head for one ration week		Extra ration ½ lb. per day	
	"	1,50 000	Family	Do	10 2/3 ozs (=0 67 lb) per head per day, of which 75% is supplied in the form of rice & the rest in other grains		No	
	Urban Industrial & Export	Adults 7 10 936 Children 2 37,813	Family	Do	2 units per head per day (=1 06 lbs)		50% Additional	So far, Rationing has been introduced in 55 towns of 17 Districts
5	Urban and Rural both	44 631	Individual		0 81 lbs rice per head per day to rice eaters But if rice is taken along with other foodgrains the size is reduced to half		No	
&	Mysore State	3 48 000	Family	A. Above 12 B Between 3 & 12 yrs	0 58 lb per head per day (i e 2 05 lbs of rice and 15 35 lbs of wheat or 15 35 lbs of rice & 2 05 lbs of wheat per head per month)			
K		Included in Mysore figure		A 10 yrs and above B Below 10 years No lower limit.	0 51 lb per head per day		8½ seers of rice & 3½ srs. of ragi per month per adult	

SUMMARY OF RATIONING SCHEMES—FOOD REGION No. IV—R.F.C. HQR. MADRAS—contd

Place or Area	Description of Rationing Area	Population (Ration (Book)	Family or Individual System of Ration Cards	Definition Adult—A, Child—B	Quantum of Ration per head per day or per week.		Extra Ration to workers	Remarks.
					Foodgrains	Sugar		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bangalore C & M Station	Urban	2¼ lakhs	Family	A 10 yrs & above B Children under 10 yrs	*Indians* 4 11 lbs of rice or wheat per head per week *or* 2 06 lbs of rice 3 09 lbs of ragi & 1 03 lbs of Dal per head per week *Anglo Indians* Rice 2 06 lb & Flour 0 5 lb or 3 09 lbs of rice per head per week *Europeans* (Rice or s p 1 03 lb) & ½ lb jowar or 1 lb flour only	½ viss		

SUMMARY OF RATIONING SCHEMES—FOOD REGION No. V—R.F.C. HQR. BOMBAY.

Place or Area	Description of Rationing Area	Population (Ration (Book)	Family or Individual System of Ration Cards	Definition Adult—A, Child—B	Foodgrains	Sugar	Extra Ration to workers	Remarks.
Bombay and Bombay Suburban Distts (B S D)	Bombay Presidency Urban, Seaport and Industrial	1 750,000 300,000	Family ration cards now changed to Individual ration cards	A —Above 12 years B —Between 2 and 12 years	2 units to a person per week (2 units = 1 paylee = 6½ lbs) in the proportion of Bajra 1 Rice ½ Wheat ½ Jowar (as supplies permit) 1 bread unit 28 ozs of baker's bread, or ½ paylee of wheat	2 units to adult per week 2 units for children between 2 and 12 years and 2 units for children under 2 years 1 unit 6 oz	50% of the basic ration	..
Poona & Kirkee	Urban		Family	A.—Above 12 years B —Between 2 and 12 years	Wheat (including flour) separately 2 seers Rice Bajri and Jowar 1½ seer (including flour) separately ½ seer subject to a max of 2½ seers taking into account all the foodgrains	1 unit = ¼ seer per week	—	
Ahmedabad } Surat }	Date of Rationing	Jan. 1, 1944						

Hyderabad (Deccan) State	Urban	730 000	Individual	A.—Above 12 years B.—*Between 2 and 12 years*	Not yet finally decided; but not less than one lb a day per adult head	..	1½ times the usual adult unit	
ecunderabad	Urban	140 000	Family			12 lbs of sugar per head per month	..	.
olhapur State		110 000				1½ lbs of sugar per person and there is a provision of ½ lb per person on application	.	.
raj City (State)	Urban	32,000	Family		Millets Maize, Rice and Gram 7 lbs per head per week			It is not a rationing scheme complete in all its respects. It is mostly a controlled distribution
anjira State	Throughout the State	100 315	Do		(Rice—may be changed to Jowar and Bajra)	In Municipal area 20 tolas in rural ½ lb per head		

SUMMARY OF RATIONING SCHEMES—FOOD REGION No. VI—R.F.C. HQR. AJMER.

jmer Merwara	Urban	150 000	Family	(a) 12 years and above (b) Between 2 and 12 years	Wheat 1 lb to 1½ lbs per head per day	Not given	Yes but no details	Scheme not in force yet.
ajna State	Rural	14 017	Do		..	Only sugar rationed but size not given	..	..
aroda State	*Whole State*	2 912 100	Do.		..	Only sugar rationed Baroda City (a) Middle class and higher class 1½ lbs per month (b) Menials ¾ lbs p m Towns with population of 200 000 and above 1 lb per month In village and other towns ¾ lb p m.		..
havnagar City	Urban and Rural	140 000	Do	A.—12 years and above. B.—2 and 12 years	4 Units per adult per month (1 unit 10 lbs) Bajra upto 1 unit. Jowar upto ¾ unit. Wheat upto ¾ unit Rice upto ¼ unit.	(a) 1 lb in Bhavnagar City (b) ¾ lb in Distts (c) 15 tolas in rural areas per head per month.	.. .. ..	..

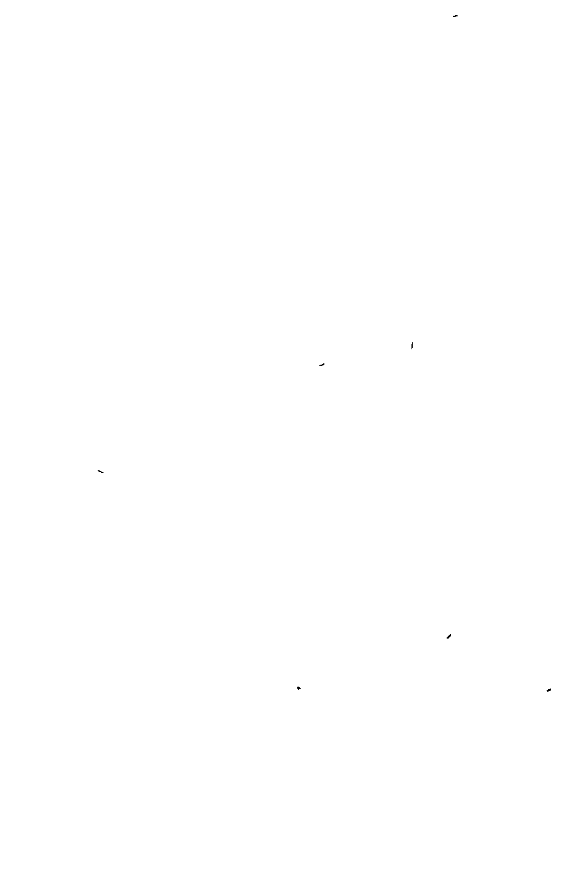
SUMMARY OF RATIONING SCHEMES—FOOD REGION No. VI—R.F C HQR. AJMER—contd

Place or Area	Description of Rationing Area	Population (Ration Book)	Family or Individual System of Ration Cards.	Definition Adult—A Child—B	Quantum of Ration per head per day or per week		Extra Ration to workers	Remarks
					Foodgrains	Sugar		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bhopal City (State)	Urban		Family	A.—12 years and above B—2 and 12 years	8 chattaks per head per day	According to scale of income	No	
Cutch State	Rural		Do		Rationed articles i e Wheat Millets and Rice are given for one month			No scale given
Dewas Senior	Urban & Rural		Do	A—12 years and above B—Between 2 and 12 years.	20 seers of Jowar or 15 seers of wheat per head per month Children ½ above			
Gwalior Greater	Urban	160 000	Do	Do	Wheat—4 lbs gram 3½ chattaks and Jowar 14 lbs per head per week	1 seer per head per month	50% over the Basic Ration	
Indore City	Urban		Do	A.—Above 12 years B—Between 2 and 12 years	½ seer (wheat or Jowar) per adult per day Wheat upto ½ Jowar rest Children ½ the ration			
Junagadh State	Urban and Rural	7 7 lakhs	Do	Do	Wheat at the rate of 10 lbs per head per month Supplemented by Jowar not rationed			
Jafarabad	Rural		Do	Do	Jowar and Bajra 4 mds (Banali) Wheat ½ md Rice ½ md. per head per annum*			*i e 5 mds. per *head per annum* or 1 lb per day
Limbidi	Urban & Rural	75 000	Do	Do		9 lbs per head per year		

SECTION 17

B —APPENDICES

* For the existing pages on this Appendix please read pages 137 to 193



(Commodities) & (god wns)

Staff

(If Authority assun es grain trade operatio

1 Godown Manager
2 Assistant Managers
6 Godownkeepers
15 clerks
1 cashier.
90 Menial staff (15 at each : weighman shifters, cleaners, (etc)

Office staff for godowns at Central Office

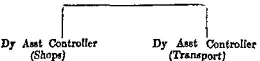
1 Senior Assistant
2 Junior Assistants
1 cash er
1 typist
3 peons

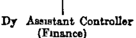
Staff

(If wholesale grain traders used)—

1 Deputy Assistant Controller
6 Supervisors and other clerical staff as required.

* This staff is based on the Central Office deal





(Distribution)
(Control of retail shops inspection and d stribution)

Dy Asst Controller (Shops)

Dy Asst Controller (Transport)

Staff

Dy Asst Controller (Shops):

1 Senior Assistant
2 Junior Assistants
10 clerks.
2 typists
1 Chief Inspector
10 Inspectors
5 Peons

Dy Asst Controller (Transport):

1 Senior Assistant
2 Junior Assistants
2 clerks
1 typist
2 peons

(Administration)

Dy Assistant Controller
(Administration)
(Ration cards ration documents and local organisation*)

General office establishment

2 Superintendents.
2 Senior Assistants
8 Junior clerks
10 Ration card writers (permanent)
100 Ration card writers (temporary)
10 Inspectors (Enquiry officers)
3 typists
6 Peons

Local Food Control Offices

Assistant Food Controller or Rationing Officer
Staff for each office—
1 Senior clerk
10 Enquiry clerks
4 Junior clerks
4 Inspectors
4 Peons

Dy Assistant Controller
(Licenses)
(Catering estts , factories, permits legal enforcement & prosecutions)

General office establishment

2 Superintendents
2 Senior clerks
6 Junior clerks
4 typists
1 Chief Inspector
10 Inspectors
4 Peons

(Finance, Accounts and Statist cs)

Dy Assistant Controller
(Finance)

Staff
1 Chief Accountant
1 Stat stical Officer
2 Accountants
2 Senior Assts
2 Statistical clerks
4 Junior clerks
2 typists
4 peons

ıg with writing up of ration cards, card index, etc

NOTE —This Schedule is a preliminary layout for the proposed Delhi Rationing Scheme and is subject to alteration.

APPENDIX D

DELHI RATIONING SCHEME

A Note on the Chief Duties of the 4 Assistant Controllers

1 *Assistant Controller (Commodities and Godowns)* —Assuming the Authority will be sole owner of all commodities—

(A) Godown accommodation

(B) Expert staff and training

(C) Cleaning, weighing and despatching

(D) Adequate Statistics

(E) Accounts—Godown

Assuming the Grain Trade is going to be used as Government Agents—

(A) Supervisors

(B) Inspectors

2 *Assistant Controller (Distribution)* —

(A) Licensing and provisioning of Grainshops

(B) Issuing of permits to obtain commodities from Godowns—on permits

(C) Checking weights

(D) Inspectorate of shops

(E) All transport matters

3 *Assistant Controller (Administration)* —

(A) General organisation—Staff and Establishment

(B) Printing—Stationery—Furniture—Fittings

(C) Ration Cards—Rationing Documents—Card Index—it to be maintained Centrally

(D) Press and publicity

(E) Local Food Office Organisation

(F) Catering Establishments—Factory shops

(G) Licensing of Establishments

(H) Permits for bulk users

4 *Assistant Controller (Finance Accounts Statistics)* —

(A) General financial matters

(B) Accounts

(C) Statistical Branch

Note —The organisation operating under the 3 Assistant Controllers for (A) Commodities and Godowns (B) Distribution and (C) Administration (Licenses and Permits) are the chief divisions in which malpractices can take place

Note 2 —This Schedule is subject to alteration

APPENDIX E

Foodgrains posit on for month ending

Province of

or

State of

or

City of

Ne e

Based on population of

Commodity	Require ments. *Normal* consump t on per annum in tons	Estimated amount to be obta ned from cult va *tors*	Net requ re ments Columns 2 3	Column 4 expressed in monthly require ments in tons	Estimated amount already obtained from cult va tors in area	Amount received under bas c plan to date	Amount advised as on the way	Total of columns 6 7 and 8	Shortfall to date Columns 4 9	Normal consump tion montl ly bas s (Same as colun n 5)	R t o consump tion*(at normal fixed rates) monthly ba s	Basic p an Al o cat on for per od ?	*Remarks*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1	13	14
A. Rice													
B. Wheat													
C. Etc													
D "													
E. ,													
F													

**Note*

The s ze of the rat on is — Rice per person per week

Wheat

Jowar

Bajra

Signed

Rank

Date

APPENDIX F.

Foodgrains pos t on for week ending

Province of
or
State of
or
C ty of

Commodity (1)	Reserve Sto ks n BUFFER Depots (2)	Stocl s n Gove nment Godowns (3)	Stocks w th wl olesale merchants (4)	Stocks n reta l shops (5)	Total of columns 3 4 and 5. (6)	Weekly consumpt on on rat on scale (7)	Number of weeks s ocks (n lud g reser es or ex l d ng reserves) (*) (8)	Remarks (9)
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons			
A. Rice								
B Wl eat								
C								
D								
E								
F								
G								

(*) Strike out word not appl abl

Vu e

Tl e s ze of the on s R ce per person per wee
Wheat
Jowar
Bajra

S n l
I nl.
/ e

No.

Name of head of family

Address

No.________

Sub-Area **SPECIME**

street / road

Name of head
(PLEASE USE BLO

Name of members (inclu
with head of
(PLEASE USE BLO

Name of members (including servants) living with head of fami y
(PLEASE USE BLOCK LETTERS)

Signature of Enquiring Officer

Received ration ca

Signature or thumb impression of head of

BGP-4314 8018B 250M

Statement showing offtake Requirements e c , of rationed foodgrai

rovince	Town	Population.		Total weekly o ltake (a maunds)	Total weekly standard requirements (in maunds)	Perce of th req me
		1941 Census	Present t me.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	

re —This f rm to be completed and s bm tted w h the appl cable Form ;l tly 1 eport to the D

Col 4 —If the popula ion gistered for rati n purposes excl des children below 2 years those of l resent pop ati n sl u d be int rp eted as that over 2 years of age

Col 5 —The average sho l1 be based on a 4 week month if monthly statistics are maintained. or i

Col 6 —The average shou l be base l on a 4 week month

s res ies	Youth Service Centres and Girls Training Corps including the Women's Junior Air Corps and the Girls Naval Training Corps		Sea Cadet Corps Army Cadet Force, Air Training Corps and Clubs certified by M of Labour Welfare Officer	Remarks.
	Category A	Category B		
	2/7ths oz 1/7th oz 1/14th oz 2/7ths oz			
	3/10ths oz	3/10ths oz	3/10ths oz	
	1/8th oz 1/8th oz	1/8th oz 1/8th oz	1/8th oz 1/8th oz	
ail	1d worth retail			
00 nd I si ch er	2 units per 100 breakfasts and main meals *or* 1 unit per 100 subsidiary meals whichever is the greater			
b	3/28ths oz	1 oz	1 oz	
	1/7th oz	1/7th oz	1/7th oz	
	1 lb per	280 hot beverages	served.	
als	1½ lb per 100 meals served			

I

APPENDIX J

HEAVY MANUAL WORKERS

For the purpose of extra Ration for "Heavy Manual Workers" ration, the following information is issued as a guide —

(1) *Organised industries where the employer operates a licensed grain shop*—All employers, who do manual labour, will be allowed ration with certain exceptions, the employer being responsible to see that the principles laid down are observed.

The following will NOT be allowed such ration

(a) Supervisory staff from head jobber in textile factories or inspectors in engineering factories, to the management and directorate

(b) All clerical staffs whether employed in the office or in the departments (this would include typists, stenographer, telephone operators, etc)

(c) Salesmen store-keepers & store supervisors

(d) Draftsmen tracers, designers, time-keepers, gate-keepers

(e) Peons or Pattawallas, watchmen (chaukidars)

(f) Those whose work is analogous to any of the above.

(2) *Railways*—Supervisors, booking clerks, parcel clerks, ticket collectors, ticket-inspectors, level-crossing gate keepers, and those mentioned in (a) to (f) above

(3) *Municipal Services*—Similar staff to those enumerated above (See separate list)

(4) *Gas Services*—Meter readers, lamp-lighters and similar staff to those enumerated above (See separate list)

(5) *Postal Services*—Telegraphists, sorters, checkers, postmen and similar staff to those enumerated above (*See separate list*)

The following classes of workers should be considered eligible for a supplementary ration —

Dock workers, stevedoring men, dock side workers, loading and unloading labourers including coal coolies, porters, Railway coolies, dock coolies, road making labourers, carpenters and their labourers, joiners and their labourers, masons and their labourers, brick layers and their labourers, quarry workers, dhobies, malis, hand lorry men, motor lorry drivers, head load labourers (coolies) and hand loom weavers

The following classes of persons should NOT be considered eligible for supplementary rations —

Professional men such as solicitors lawyers doctors, Government Officials, school teachers students compositors printers caddies (golf) bidi workers moulders plumbers, canvassers engravers electroplators, gilders basket makers brush makers tile turner mochis rubber stamp makers dye makers, domestic hotel and restaurant servants, cooks, shop assistants, shop owners, salesmen clerks stenographers, typists, newspaper boys, darwans, motor cleaners tailors, taxi drivers, ghari wallas light van drivers, cinema attendants, booksellers, watch repairers, house painters and house decorators petrol pump attendants and similar consumers

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List of Municipal workers classed as eligible and ineligible for supplementary ration as heavy manual workers

I—ELIGIBLE

Gardens Department

1 Animal keepers.
2 Plumber
3 Cart drivers.

Market and Slaughter House

1 Electrician

Encroachment Removal Section.

1 Havildars employed on Encroachment Lorry only (other havildars are not eligible)

Water Works

1 Painters
2 Mistries
3 Plumbers.
4. Sluicemen
5 Motor drivers
6 Mukadams
7 Line men

Medical Relief, Education and Hospitals.

1 Ward attendants.

Turner Sanatorium

1 Ward boys

General Dispensaries

1 Ward boys.

Street cleaning and Sanitation

1 Plungermen.
2 Street boy

City Engineer's Department

1 Painter (Road Painters only) (Stationery Painters are not eligible)
2 Mukadam Navghani.
3 Navghani.
4 Wiremen.
5 Topker
6 Mukadams
7 Plumbers
8 Sluicemen.

K E M Hospital

1 Ward attendants
2 Plumber and Assistant Plumber

Municipal Printing Press

1 Machinemen
2 Ballers
3 Impositors

Controller of Stores.

1 Navghanies

II.—INELIGIBLE.

Encroachment Removal Section.

1 Havildars not on Encroachment Lorry duty

Water Works

1 Chaiwallah

Public Health Department

1. Burning ground attendants

Medical relief, Education Hospitals

1. Ambulance bearers

Maternity Homes

1 Hamals

General Distribution

1 Hamals
2 Night maid

V D Clinic

1 Hamal.

Street cleaning & Conservancy Veterinary

1. Cart driver.

Bullock Traction.

1 Cart drivers
2 Dog catchers

City Engineer's Department

1 Painter (Stationery duty)
2 Sail makers
3 Operators, Drivers and Electricians.
4 Laboratory servants
5 Boys
6 Kharwas

K. E M Hospital

1 Theatre attendants and Orthopedic attendants
2 Dressers
3 Ayahs and stretcher bearers
4 Cooks
5 Cooks mates
6 Mess servants
7 Bearers, P M attendants and Ambulance bearers
8 Hamal (Nurses Home)
9 Hamal (Dispensary)
10 Disinfector attendants

G C Medical College

1 Servants and Hamals.
2 Animal keeper
3 Female attendant

List of categories of Manual Labourers eligible and ineligible for supplementary ration as Heavy Manual Workers in Textile Factories

(a) *Eligible f* [illegible] Head Jobbers, Jobbers Assistant Head Jobbers and [illegible] (3) Cotton Mixing Mukadam (4) Opener attendants [illegible] feeders lattice and Hoppers feeders). (6) Scutcher tente[illegible] 9) Card flat covers (10) Card tenters (11) Silv[illegible] lap machine men (13) Combing, Drawing, Slupping, Inter & Roving Tenters (14) Lap carrier (15) Can Boys (16) Willow men (17) Herd Waste Machine men (18) Cop breaker (19) Doffer boys (20) Siders (21) Tarwallas or Gaiters (22) Line levellers (23) Roving helper (24) Oilmen (25) Vacuum Cleaner (26) Tapemen (27) Weighers (28) Knotters (29) Press men (30) Twine machinemen (31) Reelers (32) Winders (33) Warpers (34) Pack sizers (35) Front sizers (36) Size mixers (37) Beam carriers (38) Hoistmen (39) Yarn Dyers (40) Yarn Bleachers (41) Cheese Dyers (42) Yarn dyeing machinemen (43) Yarn Mercerisers (44) Jiggermen (45) Manglemen (46) Padding machine men (47) Machine printers in the printing Deptt (48) Muccadams in the Dye House including Finishing & Calendering (49) Drying machinemen (50) Platters (51) Pilers. (52) Scutcher machine men (53) Beetlers (54) Balling machine men (55) Cloth Mercisors (56) Dhobi or bleachers (57) Washing machine men (58) Kiermen. (59) Calendermen (60) Finishing machinemen (61) Machine folders (62) Hand ironing men (63) Navghannies & their mukadam (64) Engine drivers (65) Boiler attendants (66) Firemen. (67) Pumpmen (68) Ropemen (69) Crane drivers (70) Turners (71) Drillers (72) Welders (73) Blacksmiths (74) *Tinsmiths* (75) *Carpenters* (76) Pattern makers (77) Fitters (78) Moulders (79) Lorry drivers (80) Lorry cleaners (81) Store coolies (82) Sweepers or Halalkhores (83) Coolies or baggers.

(b) *Not eligible for extra ration*—(1) Tare, Bardan or waste pickers. (2) Mochis. (3) Roller covers (4) Painter (5) Creel boys (6) Hosiery men, wrapping boys (7) Heald and Reed repairer (8) Drawer (9) Reacher (10) Weft mukadam (11) Weft distributors (12) Women supervisors and Naikins (13) Stickers (14) Bale marker (15) Bobbin cleaner (16) Waterman (17) Printing shop colour mixer (18) Spray printer (19) Cut looker (20) Sorters (21) Hand folders (22) Sample boy (23) Stamper (24) Number marker (25) Ticket boys (26) Laboratory attendant (27) All clerks. (28) Peons (29) Sepoys (30) Watchmen (31) Chemists (32) Draughtsmen (33) Tracers (34) Designers, (1) *Electric Motor Men* (35) Draughtsmen. (36) Switchboard attendants (37) Officers. (38) Supervisors (39) Nurses (40) Dispensary attendants & Ayahs

Note regarding (b) —Nos 1 to 24 both inclusive and (34) Electric Motor men and (36) Switchboard attendants have now been held eligible for supplementary ration All the rest in (b) are ineligible

The list of Categories of Manual Labourers eligible for supplementary ration as Heavy Manual Workers in Postal and Telegraphs Department

Post Office and Royal Mail Service—Head postmen, Mail Overseer, Overseer, Postman, Weighmen, Packers, Porters, Head Porters, Letter Box Peons, Pressmen, Machine men, Ferro typers.

Telegraph Traffic—Head Peons in Telegraph Office, Boy Peons, Boy Messengers, Telephone Messengers, Task Work Messengers

Telephone Engineering—Linemen, Mechanics, Assistant Mechanics, Mistries, Electric Mistries, Engine Drivers Assistant Engine Drivers, Head Bicycle Mistries, Wire Coolies, Head Coolies, Coolies Motor Drivers.

General—Carpenters, Head Carpenters, Sweepers, Malis

Only such classes of persons have been admitted as have to perform duties akin to postmen (i.e., working the whole part of the working day)

APPENDIX K

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BOMBAY RATIONING ORDER, 1943

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (SUPPLY)

Bombay Castle, 3rd March 1943

Order

No C R 68 —In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules and of all other powers enabling it in this behalf, the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following Order, namely —

1 *Short title extent and commencement* —(1) This Order may be called the Bombay Rationing Order, 1943

(2) It extends to the whole of the Province of Bombay

(3) It shall come into force in any local area on such date as the Provincial Government may by notification in the Official Gazette appoint in this behalf

2 *Definitions* —In this Order unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(1) 'authorised wholesale distributor" means a wholesale dealer authorised under the provisions of clause 3 and shall include a person in charge of a godown appertaining to a rationed article and under the control of the Crown,

(2) authorised retail distributor" means a retail dealer authorised under the provisions of clause 3 and shall include a person in charge of a shop appertaining to a rationed article and under the control of the Crown,

(3) authorised establishment' means a person in charge of an establishment authorised under the provisions of clause 3 and shall include a person in charge of an establishment under the control of the Crown,

(4) (*a*) 'establishments" means catering establishments, institutions, residential establishments, manufacturing establishments, mills,* industries and animal establishments

(*b*) (*i*) catering establishments" includes hotels, restaurants, eating houses, cafes, tea shops coffee stalls free feeding centres and every other place of refreshment open to the public clubs, canteens and other similar establishments

(*ii*) institutions' includes hospitals, sanatoria, convalescent homes, nursing homes, orphanages, workshouses, infirmaries, asylums, boarding schools (providing meals for day boarders) and other similar establishments,

(*iii*) 'residential establishments" shall not include private households but shall include boarding houses, apartment houses, residential hotels, hostels, nurses' homes, boarding schools (without any day boarders) and other similar establishments

(*iv*) "manufacturing establishments" includes bakeries, confectionaries, and other similar establishments,

(*v*) "mills" includes flour mills, provender mills and other similar establishments,

†(*v-a*) "industries" means undertakings requiring the use of any rationed article specified in this behalf, in the process of production, manufacture or finish of any article whether or not a rationed article,

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*This word was inserted by G N, F D (S), No C R 68 dated 5th June 1943

†This sub paragraph was inserted, *ibid*

(4) "animal establishments" includes stables for horses or cattle, poultry farms, zoos, menageries, veterinary hospitals, *pinjarapoles* and other similar establishments;

(5) "establishment consumption" means all consumption of food supplied by an establishment for consumption on the premises of the establishment or elsewhere [a]and also includes all consumption of kerosene so supplied[a];

(6) "household consumption" means all consumption of food [b]and kerosene[b] other than establishment consumption,

(7) "rationed article" means any article which the Provincial Government may by notification in the official Gazette in respect of any area specify in this behalf,

(8) "rationing date" means in relation to any rationed article such date as may be fixed by the Provincial Government in respect of any area for commencement of rationing of the article in that area, and

(9) "ration document" includes a ration book, a ration card or any part of any ration book or ration card or any ration coupon or any declaration, authority, permit, or other document issued or made by or under the provisions of this Order.

*3. *Issue of authorisations to dealers and establishments to supply rationed article.*—(1) With a view to controlling the distribution of any rationed article, the Provincial Government or an officer authorised by the Provincial Government in respect of any area in this behalf may issue an authorisation to any person being a wholesale dealer, retail dealer or having charge of an establishment to supply any rationed article in such area in accordance with the provisions prescribed by or under this Order and such authorisation shall specify the rationed article in respect of which it is issued.

(2) The Provincial Government or the authorised officer may, at any time, whether at the request of the person to whom an authorisation has been issued or *suo motu*, after making such inquiry as may be deemed necessary, add to, amend, vary or rescind the authorisation issued under this clause.

4. *Prohibition of supply of rationed article by unauthorised dealer or establishment.*—No person other than an authorised wholesale distributor, an authorised retail distributor or an authorised establishment shall, on and after the rationing date, supply or offer or attempt to supply to any person any rationed article.

5. *Supply by authorised wholesale distributor.*—No authorised wholesale distributor shall, on and after the rationing date, supply or offer or attempt to supply any rationed article to any person other than an authorised retail distributor or an authorised establishment and except under and in accordance with the provisions prescribed by or under this Order.

6. *Supply by authorised retail distributor or establishment.*—No authorised retail distributor or authorised establishment shall, on and after the rationing date, supply or offer or attempt to supply any rationed article except for household consumption, establishment consumption or for the purposes of an establishment other than establishment consumption and except under and in accordance with the provisions prescribed by or under this Order.

7. *Prohibition of obtaining rationed article otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the order.*—No person shall, on and after the rationing date,

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[a]—[a] These words were added by G. N., F. D. (S.), No. 229, dated 30th November 1943.

[b]—[b] These words were inserted, *ibid.*

*Original clause 3 was renumbered as sub-clause (1) of that clause and new sub-clause (2) was inserted by G. N., F. D. (S.), No. C. F. 68 (a), dated 24th April 1943.

obtain or attempt to obtain any rationed article except for household consumption, for establishment consumption or for the purposes of an establishment other than establishment consumption [a]or in connection therewith[a] and except under and in accordance with the provisions prescribed by or under this Order

8 *Exceptions* —The foregoing provisions shall not apply to distribu[illegible] person of any rationed article lawfully obtained by him—

(a) to members of the same household or to guests sharing mea[illegible] household, or

(b) to any other person either without payment of price of such rati[illegible] or in exchange for any other rationed article

9 *Supply of rationed article only by means of a ration document* -[illegible] otherwise provided by this Order a rationed article shall be obtain[illegible] after the rationing date only by means of a ration document availabl[illegible] use and lawfully used and only up to the quantity in relation to that [illegible] specified or] as represented by the units specified on the ration docum[illegible]

*10 *Power to issue ration documents* —(1) With a view to con[illegible] distribution of any rationed article, the Provincial Government may issu[illegible] to be issued to any person or class of persons or to the public gener[illegible] area ration documents for the purposes of rationing of such article

Provided that no ration document shall be delivered to any person [illegible] person or any adult member of his family to whom the document is [illegible] his behalf signs in token of receipt of such document as required by [illegible] delivering such document

(2) The Provincial Government or an officer authorised by it in res[illegible] area in this behalf may at any time whether at the request of the pers[illegible] any ration document has been issued or [illegible] after making such inq[illegible] be deemed necessary [illegible] to amend vary or rescind the ration docume[illegible] any ration document is rescinded any person in possession of it sha[illegible] deliver the same to Government or the authorised officer as the case [illegible]

†11 *Power to give effect to orders regulations etc* —(1) An officer [illegible] empowered by or in pursuance of this Order to exercise any power m[illegible] effective exercise of that power—

(a) exercise or cause to be exercised the power of entry with res[illegible] premises

(b) ask or cause to be asked of any person all necessary questions

(2) Every person shall allow the access to premises required and [illegible] truthfully the questions asked of him under sub-clause (1)

12 *Power to make regulations* —The Provincial Government may [illegible] of any area make regulations providing for

(a) the conditions subject to which any rationed article may be obtained for household consumption for establishment consumption

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[a]—[a] These words were inserted by [illegible] No [illegible] 68 (b) dated 20th [illegible]

[a]These words were inserted *ibid*

*Original clause 10 was renumbered as sub-clause (1) of that clause and new sub[illegible] inserted by C N 1 D (S) No C I 68 (a) dated 24th April 1943

†This new clause was substituted for the original clause 11 *ibid*

purposes of an establishment other than establishment consumption [1][or in connection therewith] and

(*b*) in particular—

(*i*) the kind of ration document which may be issued for each such purpose,

(*ii*) the manner in which such ration document may be used for supplying or obtaining any rationed article including the manner in which and the conditions subject to which such document may be registered with any authorised wholesale distributor authorised retail distributor, or authorised establishment

(*iii*) the period for which any ration document or part thereof shall be valid

(*iv*) the number of units allotted to any person class of persons or to the public generally

(*v*) the quantity which a unit shall represent in relation to any rationed article, whether separately for that article or in combination with other articles,

(*vi*) the conditions subject to which the authorised wholesale distributor, authorised retail distributor or authorised establishment may obtain and supply any rationed article and

(*vii*) any other matter connected with the distribution of any rationed article

13 *Availability of ration documents* —A ration [2][document] shall be available for lawful use only—

*(*a*) when it is used by [a]the person in respect of whom it is issued or on his behalf by any person other than such wholesale dealer, retail dealer or person in charge in establishment as is not authorised under the provisions of clause 3[a], and

(*b*) (*i*) in respect of household consumption while such person is living and is in the area within which it is available for use

(*ii*) in respect of establishments while the person in charge of the establishment is living and is in the area within which it is available for use

Explanation —The person in charge of the establishment shall be deemed to be in the area if he is not absent from it for a period exceeding four weeks at a time *

14 *Ration documents to remain the property of Provincial Government* —Every ration document issued under this Order shall be the property of the Provincial Government but the person to whom it is issued or surrendered or with whom it is retained under the provisions of this Order or the regulations thereunder shall be entitled to its custody and shall be responsible for its safe custody

15 *Replacement of defaced, lost or destroyed ration documents* —If any ration document be defaced, lost or destroyed the officer authorised by the Provincial Government in respect of any area in this behalf may after making such enquiry as he may think fit issue a new ration document in place thereof [3][on payment of a fee of eight annas in the case of a ration authority and of two annas in the case of any

[1] These words were inserted by G N F D (S) No C I 68 (*b*) dated 30th March 1943

[2] This word was substituted for the original word card, *ibid*

— This was substituted for the words when it is used by or on behalf of the person in respect of whom it is issued by G N I D (S) No C R 68 dated 14th October 1943

[a]-[a] These words and figure were substituted for the words or on behalf of the person in respect of whom it is issued by G N, F D (S), No C R 68 dated 30th November 1943

[3] [illegible] were inserted by G N I D (S) No C I 68 [illegible] words eight annas and ending with the [illegible] the words two annas' by G N, F D (S)

other ration document]. Every person to whom a new ration document has been issued shall, if he subsequently finds the lost ration document, forthwith return the latter document to the said officer

16 *Prohibition of transfer of ration documents* —No person shall transfer to any other person a ration document issued to himself

17 *Return of ration documents by person in unauthorised possession thereof.*—When any person is in possession of a ration document and such possession is not authorised by virtue of this Order, he shall forthwith deliver the same to the officer in charge of the nearest rationing office

18 *Cancellation of ration documents* —In any case where any ration coupon or other ration document is required to be cancelled under or for the purposes of this Order, it shall not be deemed to be cancelled unless it shall have been effectively cancelled in ink (whether by means of a die or stamp or otherwise) or by means of indelible pencil and shall upon such cancellation cease to be available for lawful use

*19 *Power to inspect premises, inspect stocks of rationed articles, ask questions, and require production of documents* —(1) Any officer authorised by the Provincial Government in respect of any area in this behalf may at all reasonable times inspect any stocks of rationed articles, any ration documents, or any books accounts or other documents pertaining to dealings in any rationed articles and may for the purpose of such inspection—

(a) enter any premises Provided that in exercising the power of entry, due regard shall be paid by such officer to the social and religious customs of the occupants of the premises ,

(b) ask of any person all necessary questions and

(c) require the production of any document

(2) Every person, when so required by such officer under sub clause (1), shall allow access to premises, answer all questions to the best of his knowledge and belief and produce the documents in his possession

†19 A *Surrender of ration document and rendering of accounts and information by authorised dealer and establishment* —Every authorised wholesale distributor authorised retail distributor or authorised establishment as the case may be shall when so required by any officer authorised by the Provincial Government in this behalf,—

(a) deliver to him all coupons and other authorities and documents surrendered to him under or for the purposes of this Order and

(b) furnish such particulars relating to his dealings in and stocks of any rationed article as may be required

20 *Distribution of rationed articles otherwise than by means of ration documents* —Notwithstanding any provisions of this Order the Provincial Government may subject to such conditions as may be prescribed authorise distribution of any rationed article otherwise than on a ration document and whether or not for household consumption or establishment consumption or for the purposes of an establishment other than establishment consumption

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*This clause was substituted for the original clause by G N , F D (S) No C P 65, dated 10th August 1943

†This clause was inserted by G N F D (S) No C P 68, dated 13th September 1943

§4A *Application for obtaining a ration card* —Any person residing or intending to reside in the City of Bombay to whom a ration card has not been issued [1][—] and who desires to have a ration card issued [2][—] for himself [3][—] shall apply to the Rationing Officer of the municipal ward in which he resides or intends to reside furnishing true and correct information in such form as the Rationing Officer may require The Rationing Officer may make or cause to be made such inquiry as he deems fit for verification of the information furnished by the applicant

||1A\ *Application for obtaining a sugar ration card for child below 12 years of age* —Any holder of a ration card or person intending to reside in the City of Bombay may, if he desires to obtain sugar for a child who is a member of his household and below twelve years of age, apply to the Rationing Officer of the municipal ward in which he resides or intends to reside furnishing true and correct information in such form as the Rationing Officer may require The Rationing Officer may make or cause to be made such inquiry as he deems fit for verification of the information furnished by the applicant

4B *Prohibition to apply for a ration card if a ration card has already been obtained* —Save in the case of an application for a supplementary ration card by a manual labourer **or for a ration card to obtain sugar for a child** no person shall ||apply for a ration card available for simultaneous use|| if he has already obtained a ration card †

4C *Prohibition to obtain ration card on false information* —No person shall obtain a ration card by furnishing false information

4D *Prohibition to obtain rations on more than one ration card and obligation to report to the Rationing Officer* —Save as otherwise expressly provided, no person shall obtain or attempt to obtain any rationed article on more than one ration card issued in his name [4][—] If more than one ration card ‡available for simultaneous use‡ is issued in the name of any person [5][—] such person shall forthwith report the fact to the Rationing Officer of the municipal ward in which he resides

*5 *Ration card to a homeless person* —A ration card issued to a homeless person shall bear an inscription that it is issued to a homeless person [6]Such ration card issued for use during the first twenty four weeks shall consist of twenty-four coupons numbered serially to denote weeks and cancelled except in regard to the coupons

§ Clauses 4A, 4B, 4C and 4D were inserted by G N I D (S) No C R 68 (b) dated 24th April 1943

[1] The words ' or who is not included in any household for which a ration card is issued" were deleted by G N F D (S), No C F 68, dated 9th November 1943

[2] The word ' either ' was deleted, ibid

[3] The words or on behalf of his household were deleted ibid

|| This clause was inserted by G N, F D (S) No C R 68 dated 28th June 1943

— These words were inserted, ibid

|| —|| These words were substituted for the words "apply for a ration card by G N, I D (S) No C R 68, dated 9th November 1943

† The words "or if he is included in household for which a ration card has been obtained were deleted, ibid

[4] The words "or for the household in which he is included' were deleted ibid

[5] The words "or any person is included in more than one household for which a ration card is issued" were deleted, ibid

‡—‡ These words were inserted by G N, F D (S), No C R 68, dated 17th September 1943

*This clause was inserted by G N, F D (S), No C R 68 dated 30th March 1943

[6] This portion was substituted by G N, F D (S) No C R 68 dated 15th November 1943 for the original portion as amended by G N, F D (S) No C R 68 dated 17th September 1943

denoting the first and second weeks Such ration card issued for use thereafter shall consist of fifty two coupons numbered serially to denote weeks

=Provided that when a ration card consisting of fifty two coupons is issued for use to a homeless person, who in the opinion of the Rationing Officer has no means of livelihood it shall have all the coupons except the first and second cancelled

Provided further that the Provincial Government may by notification in the Official Gazette declare that any specified cancelled coupon shall be valid for the week it denotes*

‡5A *Provisional ration card for first four weeks* —Where a person has made an application as required by clause 4A before the rationing date a provisional ration card may be issued by the Rationing Officer to such person pending issue of a regular ration card to or on behalf of him under clause 10 of the Bombay Rationing Order 1943 A provisional ration card shall bear an inscription that it is provisional and shall consist of four coupons numbered serially to denote weeks Each coupon shall be valid for the week specified on it

†Provided that the Provincial Government may by notification in the Official Gazette declare that any specified cancelled coupon shall also be valid for the week specified in the notification

5B *Temporary ration card for more than one week and less than eight weeks* — A temporary ration card shall be issued by the Rationing Officer to any person who has made an application as required by clause 4A after the Rationing date if the period of his stay in the City of Bombay is likely to be more than one week but less than eight weeks A temporary ration card shall bear an inscription that it is temporary and shall consist of eight coupons The Rationing Officer shall specify on one or more coupons the weeks for which they are valid and the temporary ration card shall be valid accordingly The Rationing Officer may at the request of the holder of the card and after making such inquiry as he deems fit specify on any of the other coupons the weeks for which they shall be valid and the validity of the card shall be extended accordingly On such extention the Rationing Officer shall issue an intimation thereof to the authorised retail distributor with whom the card is registered The intimation shall be retained by the authorised retail distributor

•Provided that during the twenty eighth week the Rationing Officer may issue to any such person for use during the said week a ration card such as is referred to in clause 4 5A 5B or 5CC after stamping thereon an inscription that it is valid for the 28th week only and it shall be valid accordingly

5C *Temporary ration card for period exceeding eight weeks* —A ration card consisting of twenty four coupons shall be issued to any person who has made an application as required by clause 4A after the rationing date and who intends to stay in the City of Bombay for a period exceeding eight weeks *A ration card consisting of fifty two coupons may be issued to any such person who has made the application under clause 4A with a view to using the card after the twenty fourth week * Each coupon on such ration card shall bear an inscription denoting the serial number of the week reckoned from the first week for which the coupon

* * This portion was substituted by G N F D (S) No C R 68 dated 1[illegible]th November 1943 for the original portion as amended by G N F D (S) No C R 68 dated 1[illegible]th September 1943

‡ Clauses 5A 5 [illegible] were inserted by G N F D (S) No C R 68 (b) dated [illegible]4th April 1943

† This proviso was added by G N F D (S) No C R 68 dated [illegible] May 1943

• This proviso was inserted by G N F D (S) No C R 68 dated 13th November 1943

• * These words were inserted by G N F D (S) No C R 68 dated 19th November 1943

shall be valid Before a ration card is so issued the coupon denoting the week or weeks which have elapsed at the date of its issue or during which the applicant does not intend to stay in the City of Bombay shall be cancelled

Provided that pending the issue of a ration card under this clause the Rationing Officer may in his discretion issue to the applicant a temporary ration card as provided in clause 5B

§§5CC *Temporary ration card with cancelled coupons for first twenty four weeks* — Where a ration card is issued to any person consisting of twenty four coupons numbered serially to denote weeks and cancelled except in regard to the coupons denoting the first and the second weeks, it shall be valid during the first and second weeks respectively

Provided that the Provincial Government may by notification in the Official Gazette declare that any specified cancelled coupon shall be valid for the week it denotes

5D *Limit for registration not to apply to certain ration cards* —The limit specified under the proviso to clause 14 shall not apply in respect of a ration card issued under clause 5B, [1][5C or 5CC]

*6 *Person in whose name ration card issued and number of units allotted* — (1) The ration card|| for use during the first twenty four weeks|| shall be issued in the name of the head of the family on behalf of his household §Such ration card shall show the number of units allotted to the household at the rate of two units for each member of the household of the age of twelve years and above and one unit for each member of the household of the age below twelve years but not below two years

(2) The ration card for use after the first twenty four weeks shall be issued in the name of the person to whom it is issued Such ration card shall show the number of units allotted, at the rate of two units for each person of the age of twelve years and above and one unit for a person of the age below twelve years but not below two years

¶6 A *Notice of departure from the ration area and provision for surrender of ration card on such departure* —(1) Every holder of a ration card shall and the head of [illegible] member may, notify in writing to the officer [illegible] the absence of such holder from the City [illegible] The notice shall, if not given in advance, be given within ten days from the date of absence and shall contain the following particulars, namely —

1 (a) Serial No of ration card
(b) Serial No of supplementary ration card, if any
(c) Serial No of supplementary ration card for sugar, if any
(d) Serial No of ration card for sugar if any

§§ This clause was inserted by G N F D (S) No OR 68 dated 15th May 1943

[1] These words figures and letters were substituted for the original word, figure and letter " or 5C ", *ibid*

[illegible]

||—|| These words were inserted by G N , F D (S) No C R 68 dated 17th September 1943

§This word was substituted for the original word "Each" *ibid*

¶This revised clause was substituted by G N F D (S) No C R 68 dated 24th December 1943

2 Name and address of the head of the household

3 Full name and age of the holder

4 Date on which departure took place and period of expected absence

5 Name or authorisation number of distributor or store number of Government Grain Shop with whom the card or cards are registered

Provided that in lieu of giving such notice the holder or the head of the household may deposit the ration card or cards of the holder before his departure with the Officer in charge of the nearest rationing office or of any post specially appointed by the Controller of Rationing in this behalf and obtain a receipt therefor If the holder returns to the City of Bombay within eight weeks from the date of his absence the ration card or cards so deposited shall be returned to him on production of the receipt before the Rationing Officer of the municipal ward in which he resides

(2) In the case of the absence of the holder of a ration card from the City of Bombay for more than eight weeks the holder shall and the head of the household of which such holder is a member may surrender within nine weeks from the date of his absence to the Rationing Officer of the municipal ward in which he last resided—

(a) if a notice as required by sub clause (1) has been given the ration card or cards of such holder or

(b) if the ration card or cards have been deposited under the proviso to sub-clause (1) the receipt therefor

And thereupon the ration card or cards shall be cancelled

(3) In the case of death of the holder of a ration card the head of the household of which such holder is a member and in the case of death of the head of the household the member managing the household shall within ten days from the date of death surrender the ration card or cards of such holder or head of household as the case may be to the Officer in charge of the nearest rationing office for cancellation

(4) In the case of the holder of a ration card registered under the provisions of clause 13 B or 13 BB the provisions of sub clauses (1) to (3) of clause 11 A of the Bombay Suburban District Rationing Regulation 1943 shall apply

*6 B *Notice of change of address*.—(1) Every holder of a ration card shall notify in writing any change in his address to the Rationing Officer for the municipal ward in which he intends to reside Such notice may be given on behalf of the holder †by the head of the household of which such holder is a member† The notice shall, if not given in advance be given within ten days from the date on which the change of address takes place and shall contain the following particulars namely —

1 (a) Serial No and Code No of ration card

(b) Serial No and Code No of supplementary ration card if any

(c) Serial No and Code No of supplementary ration card for sugar if any

(d) Serial No and Code No of ration card for sugar if any

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*This clause was inserted by G N, F D (S) No C P 68 dated h October 1943

†—† These words were substituted for the words "by any member of his household" by G N, F D (S) No C [illegible] dated 9th November 1943

Mo-II Bk R 1 9—2

2 Name of the holder of ration card

3 His old address

4 His new address

5 Date from which change of address will take / has taken place

(2) In the case of a holder of a ration card registered under the provisions of †clauses B B and 13 BB† such notice shall be given in accordance with the provision of sub clause (1) of clause 14 B of the Bombay Suburban District Rationing Regulation 1943

††7 *Value of a coupon in units* —Each coupon in the ration card shall be equivalent to the number of units allotted to the [a]holder[a] under clause 6

‡8 *Quantity of rationed articles for each unit on a ration card* —The quantity of all rationed articles *(other than sugar) in combination represented by each unit on a ration card shall be ½ Bombay paylee

Provided that the maximum proportion of any rationed article ‡‡or of a rationed article of a particular quality‡‡ comprised in such quantity shall be as specified in Schedule A

†††Provided further that if the holder of a ration card obtains his ration against a whole-coupon exclusively in barley the quantity of barley represented by each unit shall be ⅝ Bombay paylee

§The quantity of sugar represented by each unit on a ration card shall be ¶6 oz

**9 *Supplementary ration card to a manual labourer* —(1) The Controller of Rationing may issue or cause to be issued a supplementary ration card to each manual labourer other than one employed by an employer specified in Schedule C [4][or in Schedule C appended to the Bombay Suburban District Rationing Regulation 1943] A supplementary ration card [5][issued for use during the first twenty four weeks shall consist of twenty four coupons and that issued for use thereafter of fifty two coupons] each coupon being equivalent to one unit Each coupon shall

†—† These words figures and letters were substituted for the word figures and letter clause 13B by G N F D (S) No 68 (*a*) dated 8th December 1943

††Original clause 5 was renumbered as clause 7 and the figure 6 substituted for figure 4 by G N F D (S) No C R 68 dated 30th March 1943

[a]—[a] This word was substituted for the word household by G N F D (S) No C R 68 dated 9th November 1943

‡The portion beginning with clause 8 and ending with Form III was inserted by G N F D (S) No C R 68 dated 30th March 1943

*These brackets and words were inserted by G N F D (S) No C R 68 (*a*) dated 5th June 1943

‡‡—‡‡These words were inserted by G N F D (S) No C R 68 dated 4th September 1943

†††This proviso was inserted by G N F D (S) No C R 68 dated 8th January 1944

§This paragraph was inserted by G N F D (S)) No C R 68 (*a*) dated 5th June 1943

¶This figure was substituted for the original figure 5 by G N F D (S) No C R 68 dated 9th July 1943

**This clause was substituted for the original clause by G N F D (S) No C R 68 (*b*) dated 24th April 1943

[4] This portion was inserted by G N F D (S) No C R 59 (*i*) dated 3rd July 1943

[5] These words were substituted for the original words shall consist of twenty four coupons by G N F D (S) No C R 68 dated 17th September 1943

bear an inscription denoting the serial number of the week, reckoned from the first week, for which the coupon shall be valid

Provided that the Provincial Government may by notification in the Official Gazette declare that coupons bearing specified serial numbers shall be valid also during other specified weeks

(2) Any manual labourer other than one employed by an employer specified in Schedule C*or in Schedule C appended to the Bombay Suburban District Rationing Regulation, 1943*, shall if h [illegible]
apply to the Rationing Officer of [illegible]
true and correct information in [illegible]
If after making such inquiry as [illegible]
furnished [illegible]
by him [illegible]
mentary [illegible]

10. *Quantity of rationed articles for each unit on a supplementary ration card*—The quantity of all rationed articles †(other than sugar)† in combination represented by each unit on a supplementary ration card shall be ½ Bombay paylee.

Provided that the maximum proportion of any rationed article §or of a rationed article of a particular quality§ comprised in such quantity shall be as specified in Schedule B.

[a]Provided further that if the holder of a ration card obtains his ration against a whole-coupon exclusively in barley, the quantity of barley represented by each unit shall be 5/8 Bombay paylee

‡The quantity of sugar represented by each unit on a supplementary ration card shall be nil

[illegible]

Rationing Officer.

(2) For each child below the age of twelve years but not below the age of 2 years, the ration card issued under sub clause (1) shall be a supplementary ration card for [illegible]

[illegible] number of the week reckoned from the first week for which the coupon shall be valid:

Provided that the Provincial Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare that coupons bearing specified numbers shall be valid also during other specified weeks

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— These words, letter and figures were inserted by G N, F D (S) No C R 59 (i) dated 3rd July 1943

†—† These brackets and words were inserted by G N F D (S), No C.R 68 (a) dated 5th June 1943

§—§ These words were inserted by G N F D (S) No C R 68 dated 4th September 1943

[a] This proviso was inserted by G N, F D (S) No C R 68 dated 8th January 1944

‡This paragraph was inserted by G N, F D (S), No C R 68 (a) dated 5th June 1943

§This clause was inserted by G N, F D (S) No C.R 68, dated 28th June 1943

—] These words were inserted by G N F D (S), No. C.R 68, dated 17th September 1943

(3) For each child below the age of two years the ration card issued under sub-clause (1) shall be a ration card for sugar consisting of twenty four coupons ||for use during the first twenty four weeks and consisting of fifty two coupons for use thereafter||, each coupon being equivalent to two units Each coupon shall bear an inscription denoting the serial number of the week reckoned from the first week, for which the coupon shall be valid:

Provided that the Provincial Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare that coupons bearing specified serial numbers shall be valid also during other specified weeks

(4) The quantity of sugar represented by each unit on a ration card issued under sub clause (1) shall be ¶6 oz

(5) The limit specified under the proviso to clause 14 shall not apply in respect of a ration card issued under sub clause (1)

11 *Registration of ration card for obtaining supplies*—No person may obtain any rationed article on a ration card unless he—

(a) signs or puts his thumb impression in the space provided for the purpose on the ration card

(b) gets himself registered for obtaining his supply of rationed articles with an authorised retail distributor, and

(c) complies with any other directions which the Provincial Government in this behalf may issue

12 *With whom ration card may be registered*—Save as provided in *clauses 13, 13A, 13B 13BB and 13C* a holder of a ration card may register himself with any authorised retail distributor

Explanation—An authorised retail distributor may register with himself if he is a holder of a ration card

13 *Employees to register their ration cards with their employers if specified in Schedule C*—A holder of a ration card employed by any employer specified in Schedule C shall not register himself except with his employer provided that after such period not exceeding two months as the Provincial Government may prescribe in this behalf from the rationing date he may register himself with any other authorised retail distributor

†13A *Provision for registration of employees with their employers in Bombay Suburban District*—A holder of a ration card employed by any employer specified in Schedule C appended to the Bombay Suburban District Rationing Regulation, 1943, [1]and any other ration card holders in his family may register themselves[1] with his employer on or after the rationing date fixed in respect of Bandra, Kurla and Parle Andheri Municipal Boroughs, Ghatkopar Kirol and Juhu Municipal Districts, Chembur and Kapashe villages and area comprising that part of Survey No 62 B of the Chakala village which is outside the Parle Andheri,

||—|| These words were inserted by G N, F D (S) No C R 68, dated 17th September 1943

¶This figure was substituted for the original figure "5" by G N F D (S), No C R 68 dated 9th July 1943

— [illegible] for the original word The word figures and 13B' by G N, 3BB were inserted

†These clauses were inserted, by G N, F D (S) No C R 59 (i), dated 3rd July 1943

[1]—[1] These words were substituted for the words "may register himself" by G N, F D (S) No C R 68 dated 5th November 1943

Municipal Borough ‡or the Majas and*Oshivare villages, ||or the Versova village,|| *or the Asalpe village,* as the case may be ‡

†13B *Provision for registration of employees residing in Bombay Suburban District with their employers in Bombay City*—Notwithstanding anything contained in this regulation a holder of a ration card issued under the provisions of the Bombay Suburban District Rationing Regulation, 1913, employed by an employer specified in Schedule C and any other ration card holders in his family may register themselves with his employer and thereupon the ration cards shall be deemed for all purposes to be issued under the provisions of this regulation Provided that the holders of such ration cards shall not be entitled to obtain any rationed article on their ration cards before the rationing dates fixed in respect of Bandra, Kurla and Parle Andheri Municipal Boroughs, Ghatkopar Kirol and Juhu Municipal Districts, Chembur and Kapashe villages and area comprising that part of Survey No 62 B of the Chakala village which is outside Parle Andheri Municipal Borough ‡or the Majas and Oshivare villages ||or the Versova village|| *or the Asalpe village,* as the case may be‡

Provided further that the number denoting the 1st week on such ration cards, according to the Bombay Suburban District Rationing Regulation, 1943, shall be deemed to be the number denoting the §10th week§ and the subsequent numbers of the weeks on such ration cards shall be deemed to be the numbers denoting the respective subsequent weeks on the ration card issued under the provisions of this regulation

[*]13 BB *Provision for registration of employees residing in Bombay Suburban District with certain authorised retail distributors in Bombay City*—Notwithstanding anything contained in this regulation an authorised retail distributor approved in this behalf by the Provincial Government may register the holder of a ration card issued under the provisions of the Bombay Suburban District Rationing Regulation 1913 employed by an employer specified in this behalf by the Provincial Government and any other ration card holders in his family and thereupon the ration cards so registered shall be deemed for all purposes to be issued under the provisions of this regulation The provisions of the provisos to clause 13 B shall apply to such ration cards

[2]13C *Registration of holders of new ration card with the same distributor with whom the old card was registered*—(1) A holder of a ration card issued under sub clause (2) of clause 6 shall not register himself except with the authorised retail distributor with whom the ration card issued to him or for the household in which he was included under sub clause (1) of clause 6 was registered in the twenty seventh week provided that after the thirtieth week, he may register himself with any other authorised retail distributor

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause 14, the authorised retail distributor shall not refuse to register the holder of any ration card seeking registration with him as required by sub clause (1)

(3) The ration card issued under sub clause (1) of clause 6 shall be surrendered by the holder of such card to the authorised retail distributor at the time of

‡—‡ These words were inserted by G N F D (S) No C R 53 (d) dated 7th August 1943

||— These words were inserted by G N F D (S) No C R 59 (d) dated 25th August 1943

— These words were inserted by G N F D (S) No C R 53 (b) dated 15th January 1944

registration of the ration card issued to him under sub clause (2) of clause 6 The ration cards so surrendered to the authorised retail distributor shall be delivered by him forthwith to the Controller of Rationing or any other officer authorised by him in this behalf

14 *When authorised distributor should not refuse registration of a ration card holder* —No authorised retail distributor shall when requested so to do refuse to register the holder of a ration card if—

(a) the distributor is an employer specified in Schedule C and the holder is his employee[1] or a member of the family of his employee[1],

[2](aa) the distributor is approved under clause 13 BB and the holder is an employee of the employer specified under the said clause or a member of the family of such employee [2]

(b) the distributor is one specified in Schedule D or is a person in charge of a shop appertaining to a rationed article and under the control of the Crown provided that he shall refuse to register such holder if the number of holders already registered with him will thereby exceed [3]six hundred or such other limit as the Provincial Government may fix in any particular case or generally

15 *Procedure for registration* —(1) The holder of a ration card shall get himself registered in the following manner namely —

(a) he shall by himself or through an agent present the ration card to an authorised retail distributor in order to enable the distributor to enter his name address [4]authorisation number[4] and signature in the ration card and

(b) he shall by himself or through an agent permit the distributor to detach and retain with him the counterfoil of the ration card

(2) Every authorised retail distributor with whom the holder of a ration card seeks registration shall enter in the ration card presented to him his name address [4]authorisation number[4] and signature He shall detach and retain with him the counterfoil of such ration card He shall preserve all such counterfoils He shall enter the serial number on the ration card and the units specified thereon in a register to be maintained by him

16 *Supply of rationed articles to registered ration card holders* —(1) On demand and offer of price by or on behalf of the holder of a ration card registered with an authorised retail distributor and against cancellation of the appropriate coupon or [illegible] not exceeding [illegible] be provided [illegible]

[5]*Explanation* —The appropriate part of the coupon in respect of the supply of barwheat shall be the square representing wheat or cereals as the case may be and in respect of the supply of barley separately the first blank square on the coupon of a ration card or the square representing millets on the coupon of a supplementary ration card [5]

(2) The distributor shall comply with such other directions as may be issued by the Provincial Government or any officer authorised by the Provincial Government in this behalf

1—1 These words were inserted by G N F D (S) No C R 68 dated 5th November 1943

2—2 This sub-clause was inserted by G N F D (S) No C R 68(a) dated 8th December 1943

3 This word was substituted for the original word five by G N F D (S) No C R 68 (b) dated 11th June 1943

4—4 These words were inserted by G N F D (S) No C R 68 dated 5th November 1943

5—5 This Explanation was inserted by G N F D (S) No C R 68 dated 8th January 1944

[1]16A *Supply of supplementary ration otherwise than on a ration document by authorised employers* —On demand and offer of price by a manual labourer residing in the City of Bombay, [2]Bandra, Kurla or Parle Andheri Municipal Borough, Ghatkopar Kirol or Juhu Municipal District, or Chembur, [3]Kapashe, Majas, Oshivare [4]†Versova or Asalpe† village or area comprising that part of Survey No 62 B of the Chakala village which is outside the Parle Andheri Municipal Borough, [2]who is employed by an employer specified in Schedule C, the employer shall supply to the labourer otherwise than on a ration card rationed articles not exceeding the quantity available for four weeks at a time as represented by units on a supplementary ration card at the rate of one unit per week

[5]Provided that during [6]such period as may be notified in this behalf by the Provincial Government from time to time the employer shall supply to the labourer[6] rationed articles not exceeding the quantity available for five weeks at a time as represented by units on a supplementary ration card at the rate of one unit per week

17 *Transfer of registration* —Notwithstanding anything contained in clauses 11 to 16 the officer authorised by the Provincial Government in this behalf may issue instructions transferring the name of a person registered with any authorised retail distributor from such distributor to another authorised retail distributor

[7]*Explanation* —For the purposes of this clause 'authorised retail distributor' includes an employer specified in Schedule C appended to the Bombay Suburban District Rationing Regulation 1943

[8]17 A *Extending validity of old ration card for 25th to 28th weeks* —(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Chapter, a ration card, other than a temporary ration card but including a supplementary ration card, supplementary ration card for sugar and ration card for sugar, issued for use during the period ending with the twenty fourth week shall also be available for use during the twenty fifth [9]twenty sixth twenty seventh and twenty eighth[9] weeks The first, [10]second third and fourth[10] coupons on such card shall be deemed also to bear the serial numbers denoting the 25th [11]26th 27th and 28th, [11]weeks, respectively, and shall be valid accordingly, that is to say valid for use until further cancellation

(2) The coupons on a ration card bearing serial numbers denoting the 25th, [11]26th 27th and 28th[11] weeks otherwise than by virtue of sub clause (1) of this clause shall be deemed to be cancelled

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[1] This clause was inserted by G N F D (S) No C R 68(b) dated 24th April 1943

[2]—[2] This portion was inserted by G N F D (S) No C R 59(i) dated 3rd July 1943

[3] The words Kapashe Majas or Oshivare were substituted for the words or Kapashe by G N, F D (S) No C R 59(d) dated 7th August 1943

[4] The words Oshivare or Versova were substituted for the words or Oshivare by G N, F D (S) No C R 59(d) dated 28th August 1943

†—† These words were substituted for the words or Versova by G N F D (S) No C P 59 (b) dated 15th January 1944

[5] This proviso was added by G N F D (S) No C R 68 (a) dated 21st July 1943

[6]—[6] This portion was substituted for the portion beginning with the words the period and ending with the words of Bombay by G N F D (S) No C R 68 dated 13th October 1943

[7] This Explanation was added by G N F D (S) No C R. 59(i) dated 3rd July 1943

[8] This clause was inserted by G N F D (S) No C R. 68 dated 13th October 1943

[9]—[9] These words were substituted for the words and twenty-sixth by G N, F D (S) No C P 68 (a) dated 2 th October 1943

[10]—[10] These words were substituted for the words and second ibid

[11]—[11] These figures letters and word were substituted for the word, figures and letters " and 26th ", ibid

Chapter III

Establishments Generally

18 *Ration documents for establishments* —For the purposes of an establishment ration permits and ration authorities shall be the ration documents

§ 18A *Prohibition to obtain rations on more than one ration permit and obligation to report to the Rationing Officer* —No person shall obtain or attempt to obtain a rationed article on more than one ration permit or authority issued in his name for obtaining that article for the purposes of an establishment If more than one ration permit or authority available for simultaneous use is issued in the name of any person for obtaining one and the same rationed article for the purposes of the establishment such person shall forthwith report the fact to the Rationing Officer (Establishments)

Chapter IV

Catering Establishments, Institutions and Residential Establishments

19 *Ration permit issued in the name of person in charge of the establishment* — [illegible] than sugar)* for the purposes [illegible] he person in charge of an [illegible] ential establishment

20 *Number of coupons period of their validity and number of units on a ration permit* —†Such permit issued for the first time shall have four coupons, that issued for the second time shall have twenty coupons and that issued any time thereafter sh[illegible] [illegible] twenty four coupons[1] Each coupon sh[illegible] † shall be equivalent to the number of [illegible] establishment as specified on such permits having regard to the average number of residents in the establishment

21 *Quantity of rationed articles for each unit on a ration permit* —The quantity of all rationed articles *(other than sugar)* obtainable by each unit on a ration permit shall be ½ Bombay paylee

Provided that the proportion of any rationed article §or of a rationed article of a particular quality§ comprised in such quantity shall be determined by the Rationing Officer from time to time having regard to the needs of the establishment and the stock of that article §or stock of the article of that particular quality§ available with the establishment

21A [*Deleted by G N , F D (S), No C R 68, dated 9th July 1943*]

[illegible]

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§ This clause was inserted by G N F D (S) No C R 68 dated 19th November 1943

— These brackets and words were inserted by G N F D (S) No C R 69 ( ) dated 5th June 1943

†—† This portion was substituted for the words Such permit shall have four coupons each valid for the week specified on it Each coupon by G N, F D (S) No C R 68 dated 28th May 1943

[1]—[1] These words were substituted for the words twenty four coupons by G N F D (S), No C R 68 dated 12th October 1943

§—§ These words were inserted by G N F D (S) No C R 68 dated 4th September 1943

23. *Procedure for registration with authorised retail distributor*.—Where a ration permit directs registration with an authorised retail distributor the provisions of clauses 11‡, 14 to 16 and ‡17 shall apply as if the permit were a ration card :

Provided that the limit specified under clause 14 shall not apply in respect of ration permits

24 *Procedure for registration with Rationing Officer*.—Where a ration permit directs registration with a Rationing Officer, the holder of the ration permit shall get himself registered in the following manner—

(a) he shall by himself or through an agent present the ration permit to the Rationing Officer in order to enable him to enter his name, address and signature in the ration permit, and

(b) he shall by himself or through an agent permit the Rationing Officer to detach and retain with him the counterfoil of the ration permit

25 *Procedure of registration by the Rationing Officer*.—A Rationing Officer with whom the holder of a ration permit seeks registration shall enter in the ration permit presented to him his name, address and signature He shall detach and retain with him the counterfoil of such ration permit He shall preserve all such counterfoils He shall enter the serial number on the ration permit and the units specified thereon in a register to be maintained by him

26 *Indent for obtaining ration authority from the Rationing Officer*.—Once every week the holder of the ration permit shall submit to the Rationing Officer an indent for the rationed articles not exceeding the quantity obtainable on the coupon valid for that week On the basis of such indent, and against cancellation of the said coupon the Rationing Officer shall issue a ration authority specifying in terms of bags of stated average capacity the quantity obtainable thereon and the period during which it shall be valid

Provided that in specifying the number of such bags the Rationing Officer may round off any fraction thereof in any manner he thinks fit

27 *Issue of ration authority for obtaining supplies from Government godown or wholesale dealer*.—The ration authority shall be drawn in triplicate, one copy shall be retained by the Rationing Officer another copy shall be delivered to the holder of the permit the remaining copy shall be sent to the Assistant Director of Civil Supplies (Godowns) in charge of godowns *or to an authorised wholesale distributor* The ration authority shall be valid for the period specified on it

28 *Supply of rationed articles on the ration authority*.—On demand and offer of price by or on behalf of the holder of a ration authority and against cancellation of such authority, a person in charge of a godown appertaining to the rationed articles and under the control of the Crown †or the authorised wholesale distributor as the case may be† shall supply to the holder rationed articles in quantities specified on such authority

29 *Supply of food by establishments to residents and other customers*.—(1) On demand and offer of price by a resident in the establishment, the person in charge of the establishment shall supply food prepared from the rationed articles

‡—‡ These figures and words were substituted for the original words and figures "and 14 to" by C N, I D (S) No C P (s dated 9th July 1943

— These words were inserted by G N, F D (S) No. C R 65 (a), dated 5th June 1943

†—† These words were inserted, *ibid*

35 *Number of coupons period of their validity and number of units on a ration permit*—Such permit shall [1][at its first issue have twenty four coupons and at subsequent issues alternately have twenty eight and twenty four coupons] each valid for the week specified on it Each coupon shall be equivalent to the number of units allotted to the establishment as specified on the ration permit

Provided that the Provincial Government may by notification in the Official Gazette declare that coupons bearing specified serial numbers shall be valid also during other specified weeks in respect of any person or class of persons or the public generally

36 *Quantity of bran for each unit as may be notified*—The quantity of bran represented by each unit on the ration permit shall be †such as may be notified in this behalf by the Provincial Government from time to time†

37 *Procedure for registration with flour mill*—The provisons of clauses 11, ‡15 16 and‡ 17 shall so far as may be apply as if such ration permit were a ration card and an authorised flour mill were an authorised retail distributor

§37A *Ration permit for obtaining rationed articles other than bran and sugar for animal establishment*—(1) Where rationed articles other than bran ¶and sugar¶ are required for consumption by animals at any authorised animal establishment a ration permit for obtaining such articles may be issued in the name of the person in charge of such establishment

(2) Such permit [2][issued for the first time shall have four coupons that issued for the second time shall have twenty coupons and that issued any time thereafter shall have twenty eight and twenty four coupons alternately Each coupon shall be valid for the week specified on it and] shall be equivalent to the number of units allotted to the establishment as specified on the ration permit

(3) The quantity of all rationed articles other than bran ¶and sugar¶ obtainable by each unit on such raiton permit shall be [1] Bombay paylee

Provided that the proportion of any rationed article §or of a rationed article of a particular quality§ comprised in such quantity shall be determined by the Rationing Officer from time to time having regard to the needs of the establishment and the stock of that article §or stock of the article of that particular quality§ available with the establishment

(4) The provisions of clauses 11* 14 to 16 and* 17 shall apply as if such ration permit were a ration card

Provided that the limit specified under clause 14 shall not apply in respect of such ration permits

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[1] These words were substituted for the words and figures have 24 coupons by G N F D (S) No C R 68 dated 12th October 1943

[2] This portion was substituted for the portion beginning with the words shall have and ending with the words Each coupon by G N F D (S) No C P 68 dated 12th October 1943

†—† These words were substituted for the word *nil* by G N F D (S) No C R 59 (i) dated 3rd July 1943

‡—‡ These figures and word were substituted for the words and figures and 15 to 16 d

§This clause was inserted by G N F D (S) No C P 68 (b) dated 24th April 1943

¶—¶ These words were inserted by G N F D (S) No C R 68 (a) dated 5th June 1943

§—§ These words were inserted by G N F D (S) No C R 68 dated 4th September 1943

— These figures and words were substituted for the original words and figures and 14 to by G N F D (S) No C R 59 (i) dated 3rd July 1943

Chapter VII

Baker's Bread

38 *Ration document for obtaining baker's bread*—For the purpose of obtaining baker's bread in connection with household or establishment consumption, bread tickets †issued under this Chapter or under Chapter VII of the Bombay Suburban District Rationing Regulation 1943 † shall be the ration document

39 *Period of validity of bread ticket* A bread ticket shall be valid for the week during which it is issued and also for the succeeding week

§ 39 A *Denominations of bread tickets*—Bread tickets shall be of the denominations of 1, 2, 5 10 and 50 units The number of units shall be printed on the bread ticket

40 *Quantity of bread for each unit on bread ticket*—The quantity represented by each unit on a bread ticket shall be 28 oz of bread

41 *Procedure for obtaining bread ticket*—Any holder of a ration card or permit may demand a bread ticket in exchange for a quantity of ||barwheat not exceeding the maximum obtainable by him on any coupon On such demand the authorised retail distributor or Rationing Officer with whom such holder is registered shall

‡42 *Procedure fo issue of bread ticket*—The authorised retail distributor or Rationing Officer as the case may be shall issue a bread ticket or bread tickets as far as possible of the highest denominations to make up the required number of units He shall enter on each bread ticket the number of the ration card or permit against which it is issued He shall also specify on each bread ticket in figures and words the number of the week during which it is issued

43 *Supply of bread on the bread ticket*—Every authorised manufacturing establishment shall and any other authorised establishment or wholesale or retail distributor may supply bread to the holder of a bread ticket against the surrender of such ticket during the period for which the ticket is valid and only up to the quantity of bread as represented by the units [2]printed on the bread tickets

Chapter VIII

Manufacturing Establishments

†—† This portion was inserted by G N F D (S) No C R 59 (i) dated 3rd July 1943

§ This clause was inserted by G N F D (S) No C R 68 (a) dated 2nd November 1943

|| This word was substituted for the word wheat by G N F D (S) No C R 68 dated 8th January 1944

[1]—[1] These words were inserted by G N F D (S) No C R 68 (a) dated 2nd November 1943

‡ This clause was substituted for the original clause, ibid

[2] This word was substituted for the

in which the establishment is situated the register together with the bread tickets and shall specify the total number of bread units registered with him The Rationing Officer shall check the register and return it There shall also be submitted along with the register a duplicate thereof which the Rationing Officer shall retain He shall then issue to the said establishment on the basis of the registered bread units a ration permit specifying the quantity of [3]barwheat flour[3] obtainable thereon and the period for which the permit is valid

45 *Supply of barwheat flour on the ration authority*—On demand and offer of price by or on behalf of the holder of such ration permit *or a permit issued under clause 57 of the Bombay Suburban District Rationing Regulation 1943,* and against the surrender of such permit an authorised flour mill shall supply §barwheat flour§ to the holder during the period for which the permit is valid and up to the quantity specified thereon

Chapter IX

Authorised Flour Mills

46 *Indent for obtaining ration authority from the Rationing Officer*—In connection with the ration documents registered with him and the counterfoils retained by him the person in charge of an authorised flour mill shall maintain a register in Form III Once every week he shall submit to the Rationing Officer for the Municipal Ward in which his mill is situated the register together with the counterfoils and shall specify separately the total number of units in respect of bran and in respect of §barwheat flour§ registered with him The Rationing Officer [illegible]

of bran and §barwheat flour§ specifying in terms of bags of stated average capacity the quantity of ||barwheat obtainable thereon and the period for which the authority is valid

Provided that in specifying the number of such bags the Rationing Officer may round off any fraction thereof in any manner he thinks fit

47 *Issue of ration authority for obtaining barwheat from Government godown*—The ration authority shall be drawn up in triplicate; one copy shall be retained by [illegible]
the [illegible]
(Gc [illegible]
specified on it

48 *Supply of barwheat on the ration authority*—On demand and offer of price by or on behalf of the holder of a ration authority and against cancellation of such authority a person in charge of a godown appertaining to the rationed article and under the control of the Crown, shall supply to the holder ||barwheat in quantities specified on such authority

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[3]—[3] These words were substituted for the words 'wheat flour by G N F D (S), No C R 68 dated 8th January 1944 with effect from 16th January 1944

— This portion was inserted by G N, F D (S) No C R 53 (i), dated 3rd July 1943

§—§ These words were substituted for the words "wheat flour" by G N, F D (S), No C R 68 dated 8th January 1944, with effect from 16th January 1944

|| This word was substituted for the word 'wheat', ibid

†CHAPTER X

||*Barwheat Flour*||

49 *Ration document for obtaining barwheat flour* —For the purpose of obtaining §barwheat flour§ in connection with household or establishment consumption, bread tickets issued under Chapter VII *of this regulation or Chapter VII of the Bombay Suburban District Rationing Regulation 1943* shall be the ration documents

50 *Quantity of barwheat flour for each unit on bread ticket* —The quantity of §barwheat flour§ represented by each unit on a bread ticket shall be 22 oz of §barwheat flour§

51 *Supply of barwheat flour on the bread ticket* —Save as otherwise provided in Chapter VIII in respect of manufacturing establishments an authorised flour mill may supply §barwheat flour§ to the holder of a bread ticket against the surrender of such ticket during the period for which the ticket is valid and only up to the quantity of §barwheat flour§ as represented by the units ‡printed on the bread ticket

52 *Procedure for obtaining ration authority from the Rationing Officer* —In connection with the bread tickets surrendered to him under clause 51 a person

him The Rationing Officer shall check the register and return it to the person in charge of the authorised flour mill There shall also be submitted along with the register a duplicate thereof which the Rationing Officer shall retain He shall

authority is valid

Provided that in specifying the number of such bags the Rationing Officer may round off any fraction thereof in any manner he thinks fit

53 *Provisions of clauses 47 and 48 to apply to the ration authority issued* —The provisions of clauses 47 and 48 shall apply to such ration authority

[b] CHAPTER XI

BARLEY FOR MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS

54 *Ration permit for obtaining barley for purposes other than manufacture of bread issued in the name of person in charge of manufacturing establishment* —(1) A ration permit for obtaining barley for the purposes of a manufacturing establishment other than manufacture of baker s bread may be issued in the name of the person in charge of a manufacturing establishment

† This chapter was inserted by G N F D (S) No C R. 68 (*b*) dated 24th April 1943

||—|| These words were substituted for the words Wheat flour by G N F D (S) No. C. R 68 dated 8th January 1944 with effect from 16th January 1944

— This portion was inserted by G N F D (S.) No. C R 59 (*i*) dated 3rd July 1943.

§—§ These words were substituted for the words wheat flour by G N F D (S.) No C R 68 dated 8th January 1944 with effect from 16th January 1944.

‡ This word was substituted for the word specified by G N F D (S) No C R. 68 (*a*), dated 2nd November 1943

[*a*] This word was substituted for the word wheat by G N., F D (S.) No C R. 68 dated 8th January 1944 with effect from 16th January 1944

[*b*] This chapter was inserted by G N F D (S), No C R 68 dated 8th January 1944

(2) Such permit shall at its first issue have twenty eight coupons and at subsequent issues alternately have twenty four and twenty eight coupons, each valid for the week specified on it. Each coupon shall be equivalent to the number of units allotted to the establishment as specified on the ration permit.

(3) The quantity of barley obtainable by each unit on the ration permit issued under this clause shall be ½ Bombay paylee.

55. *Registration of ration permit for obtaining supplies of barley*.—No holder of such permit shall obtain barley on the permit unless he gets himself registered with an authorised retail distributor or with a Rationing Officer as may be directed on the permit.

56. *Procedure for registration with authorised retail distributor*.—Where a ration permit directs registration with an authorised retail distributor the provisions of clauses 11, 14 to 16 and 17 shall apply as if the permit were a ration card:

Provided that the limit specified in clause 14 shall not apply in respect of such ration permit.

57. *Procedure for registration with Rationing Officer*.—Where a ration permit directs registration with a Rationing Officer the provisions of clauses 24 to 28 shall apply in relation to such permit.

SCHEDULES

Schedule A

Maximum proportion of separate rationed articles or of rationed articles of different qualities* to be obtained on each unit*

Rice	§½	*(of which rice of sort II quality shall not comprise more than ¼ unit)*
Bajra	†1	
‡Barley by itself	1	
Barwheat	1	
Wheat by itself	0¼	
Jowar	0	

— This portion was inserted by G N F D (S) No C R 68 dated 4th September 1943 with effect from 5th September 1943.

§These figures were substituted for original figures ¾ with effect from 27th June 1943 by G N, F D (S) No C R 68 dated 25th June 1943.

† This figure was substituted for the original figures ¾ by G N F D (S) No C R 68 (b) dated 24th April 1943.

‡—‡ These entries were substituted for the entry relating to "wheat" by G N F D (S) No C R 68, dated 5th January 1944.

Schedule B

*Maximum proportion of rationed articles *or of rationed articles of different qualities* to be obtained on a supplementary unit*

¶Rice	*½	*(of which rice of sort II quality shall not comprise more than ¼ unit) *
Bajra	1	
†Barley by itself	1	
Barwheat	1	
Wheat by itself	0†	
Jowar	0¶	

Schedule C

List of Employers who are authorised retail distributors (Not printed.)

Schedule D

List of dealers who are authorised retail distributors (Not printed.)

FORMS

Form I

Register of Registered Ration Card / ‡Ration Permit (for articles other than sugar)‡ Holders

Sl No	Ration Card / ‡Ration Permit (for articles other than sugar)‡ No	Units	Initials of Rationing Officer

¶—¶This portion was inserted by G N, F D (S) No C R 68 (b) dated 24th April 1943

— This portion was inserted by G N F D (S) No C R 68 dated 4th September 1943 with effect from 5th September 1943

* These figures were substituted for original figures ½ with effect from 27th June 1943 by G N F D (S) No C R 68 dated 25th June 1943

†—† These entries were substituted for the entry relating to wheat by G N F D (S) No C R 68, dated 8th January 1944

‡—‡ The words were substituted for the original words Ration Permit by G N F D (S), No C R 68 dated 9th July 1943

person in the City of Bombay by an authorised establishment for establishment consumption, [1]subject to the condition that baker's bread or loaf †or any part thereof† shall not be so distributed except for consumption on the premises of the establishment[1]

24th April 1943

No C R 68 (c) —In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to clause 4 of the [2]City of Bombay Rationing Regulation, 1943[2], the Government of Bombay is pleased to declare that a coupon bearing the serial number of the week specified in column (1) of the Schedule hereto shall be valid also during any of the weeks specified against it in column (2) of the said Schedule in respect of holders of ration cards [3][illegible]loyer specified in Schedule C to the [illegible] [3] and registered with such employer [illegible] registered with such employer under clause 13-B of the said regulation ‡

Schedule

Serial No of the week on coupon	Weeks during which it shall be valid also
(1)	(2)
1st week	2nd, 3rd and 4th weeks,
2nd week	1st, 3rd and 4th weeks,
3rd week	1st, 2nd and 4th weeks,
4th week	1st, 2nd and 3rd weeks,
5th week	6th, 7th and 8th weeks,
6th week	5th, 7th and 8th weeks,
7th week	5th, 6th and 8th weeks,
8th week	5th, 6th and 7th weeks,
*9th week	10th, 11th, 12th and 13th weeks,
10th week	9th, 11th, 12th and 13th weeks;
11th week	9th, 10th, 12th and 13th weeks,
12th week	9th, 10th, 11th and 13th weeks,

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[1]—[1]This portion was added by G N, F D (S), No C R 68, dated 2nd November 1943

†—† These words were inserted by G N, F D (S), No C R 68, dated 27th December 1943

[2]—[2]These words and figures were substituted for the portion beginning with the words "regulation in respect of" and ending with the figures "1943" by G N, F D (S), No C R 68 (a), dated 13th October 1943

[3]—[3]These words and letter were substituted for the words and letter "employed by any employer specified in Schedule C to the said regulation", *ibid*

‡—‡ These words, figures and letter were inserted by G N, F D (S), No C R 68, dated 18th September 1943

— This portion was substituted for the original portion by G N, F D (S), No C. R. 68, dated 21st July 1943

Schedule

Serial No of the week on coupon	Week during which it shall be valid also
(1)	(2)
13th week	9th 10th 11th and 12th weeks,
14th week	15th, 16th and 17th weeks,
15th week	14th 16th and 17th weeks,
16th week	14th, 15th and 17th weeks,
17th week	14th, 15th and 16th weeks,
18th week	19th 20th and 21st weeks,
19th week	18th, 20th and 21st weeks,
20th week	18th, 19th and 21st weeks,
21st week	18th, 19th and 20th weeks *
[1]22nd week	23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th weeks,
23rd week	22nd 24th 25th and 26th weeks,
24th week	22nd 23rd 25th and 26th weeks,
25th week	22nd, 23rd 24th and 26th weeks,
26th week	22nd 23rd 24th and 25th weeks,
27th week	28th, 29th and 30th weeks,
28th week	27th 29th and 30th weeks
29th week	27th, 28th and 30th weeks,
30th week	27th 28th and 29th weeks[1],
[2]31st week	32nd, 33rd 34th and 35th weeks,
32nd week	31st 33rd, 34th and 35th weeks,
33rd week	31st 32nd 34th and 35th weeks,
34th week	31st 32nd 33rd and 35th weeks,
35th week	31st 32nd, 33rd and 34th weeks,
36th week	37th 38th and 29th weeks,
37th week	36th 38th and 39th weeks,
38th week	36th 37th and 39th weeks,
39th week	36th, 37th and 38th weeks[2],

24th April 1943

No C R 68(*d*) —In exercise of the powers conferred by clause 20 of the Bombay Rationing Order 1943, the Government of Bombay is pleased to authorise distribution for household consumption of all rationed articles otherwise than on a ration document by any employer specified in Schedule C †appended to the City of Bombay Rationing Regulation 1943† to any manual labourer residing in the City of Bombay ‡or in any of the areas specified in the schedule hereto annexed *‡and employed by him in quantities not exceeding those prescribed in clause 16 A of the said regulation

[1]—[1]These entries were added by G N F D (S) No C R 68 (*a*) dated 13th October 1943

[2]—[2]These entries were added by G N F D (S) No C R 68 dated 4th December 1943

†—† This portion was substituted for the original words and figures to the regulation made in respect of the City of Bombay under clause 12 of the said Order by G N, F D (S) No 53 (*f*) dated 3rd July 1943

‡—‡ These portions were inserted *ibid*

* The brackets and words (hereinafter referred to as G N, F D (S) No. C R 53 (*f*) dated 7th August 1943

‡Provided that no such distribution of any rationed article shall be made to any manual labourer residing §in any of the said areas§ before the rationing date fixed in respect ¶of such area ¶

Schedule

The Bandra Municipal Borough

The Kurla Municipal Borough

The Parle Andheri Municipal Borough

The Ghatkopar Kirol Municipal District

The Juhu Municipal District

The Chembur village

The Kapashe village

*The Majas village

*The Oshivare village

†The Versova village

‡The Asalpe village

The area comprising that part of Survey No 62 B of the Chakala village which is outside the Parle Andheri Municipal Borough ‡

4th June 1943

*No C R 80 —In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 116 of the Defence of India Rules the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that any person employing in the City of Bombay on or after the 5th day of June 1943 manual labourers for a period not exceeding ninety days at a time who are not residents of the said City and who have come to the said City for employment by such person shall furnish to the Rationing Officer appointed for the Municipal ward in which the employer carries on his undertaking—

(a) the particulars specified in the Schedule hereto appended regarding each such labourer within seven days from the date of the arrival of the labourer in the said City and

(b) the date of departure from the said City or the date of discharge from service of the labourer within seven days from such date

Schedule

(1) Full name of the labourer

(2) Age

(3) Permanent Address

(4) Date of arrival in the City of Bombay

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§—§ These words were substituted for the words in the said areas G N F D (S) No C R 59 (f) dated 7th August 1943

¶—¶ These words were substituted for the words of the said areas ibid

* These entries were inserted by G N F D (S) No C R 59 (f) dated 7th August 1943

† This entry was inserted by G N F D (S) No C R 59 (g) dated 28th August 1943

‡ This entry was inserted by G N F D (S) No C R 59 (g) dated 15th January 1944

*Issued under rule 116 of the Defence of India Rules

(5) Probable date of departure

(6) Present address

(7) Employer's name

(8) Place of employment

(9) Period of employment

(10) Nature of employment

(11) Names and ages of members of the labourers' family, if any, who have arrived along with or subsequent to the date of arrival of the labourer.

21st July 1943

No C. R 68 (*b*)—In exercise of the powers conferred by the provisos to sub clauses (2) and (3) of clause 10A of the City of Bombay Rationing Regulation, 1943, the Government of Bombay is pleased to declare that a coupon bearing the serial number of the week specified in column (1) of the Schedule hereto annexed shall be valid also during any of the weeks specified against it in column (2) of the said Schedule in respect of ration cards issued under sub clause (1) of the said clause 10A for the benefit of children who are members of the household of an employee registered with his employer, being an employer specified in Schedule C to the said regulation

Schedule

Serial No of week on coupon	Weeks during which it shall be valid also
(1)	(2)
9th week	10th, 11th, 12th and 13th weeks,
10th week	9th, 11th, 12th and 13th weeks,
11th week	9th, 10th, 12th and 13th weeks,
12th week	9th 10th, 11th and 13th weeks,
13th week	9th 10th 11th and 12th weeks,
14th week	15th 16th and 17th weeks,
15th week	14th 16th and 17th weeks,
16th week	14th 15th and 17th weeks
17th week	14th 15th and 16th weeks,
18th week	19th, 20th and 21st weeks,
19th week	18th, 20th and 21st weeks,
20th week	18th, 19th and 21st weeks,
21st week	18th, 19th and 20th weeks
*22nd week	23rd, 24th 25th and 26th weeks;
23rd week	22nd, 24th 25th and 26th weeks,
24th week	22nd 23rd, 25th and 26th weeks,
25th week	22nd, 23rd 24th and 26th weeks,
26th week	22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th weeks,
27th week	28th 29th and 30th weeks,
28th week	27th, 29th and 30th weeks,
29th week	27th 28th and 30th weeks,
30th week	27th, 28th and 29th weeks,*

* These entries were added by G N, F D (S) No C R 68 (c) d:

Schedule

Serial No of the week on coupon	Weeks during which it shall be valid also
†31st week	32nd, 33rd, 34th and 35th weeks,
32nd week	31st, 33rd, 34th and 35th weeks,
33rd week	31st 32nd, 34th and 35th weeks;
34th week	31st 32nd, 33rd and 35th weeks,
35th week	31st, 32nd, 33rd and 34th weeks,
36th week	37th 38th and 39th weeks,
37th week	36th, 38th and 39th weeks,
38th week	36th, 37th, and 39th weeks,
39th week	36th 37th and 38th weeks,†

13th October 1943

No C R 68 (*b*) —In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to clause 16 A of the City of Bombay Rationing Regulation 1943, the Government of Bombay is pleased to notify the 22nd to 26th weeks (both inclusive) as the period for the purposes of the said proviso

4th December 1943

No C R 68 (*a*) —In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to clause 16 A of the City of Bombay Rationing Regulation 1943 the Government of Bombay is pleased to notify the 31st to 35th weeks (both inclusive) as the period for the purposes of the said proviso

By order of the Governor of Bombay,
A D GORWALA, Secy

†—† These entries were added by G N F D (S) No C R 68 (*b*) dated 4th December 1943

SPECIMENS

OF

RATION DOCUMENTS

FOR

BOMBAY CITY

BACK. (Size $11\frac{3}{8} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$)

UNITS SANCTIONED

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

VALID FOR 1st WEEK ONLY फक्त १ल्या आठवड्यापुरतेंच ફક્ત ૧લા આઠવાડીયા માટેજ	VALID FOR 2nd WEEK ONLY फक्त २ऱ्या आठवड्यापुरतेंच ફક્ત ૨જા આઠવાડીયા માટેજ	VALID FOR 3rd WEEK ONLY फक्त ३ऱ्या आठवड्यापुरतेंच ફક્ત ૩જા આઠવાડીયા માટેજ	VALID FOR 4th WEEK ONLY फक्त ४थ्या आठवड्यापुरतेंच ફક્ત ૪થા આઠવાડીયા માટેજ
VALID FOR 5th WEEK ONLY फक्त ५व्या आठवड्यापुरतेंच ફક્ત ૫મા આઠવાડીયા માટેજ	VALID FOR 6th WEEK ONLY फक्त ६व्या आठवड्यापुरतेंच ફક્ત ૬ઠ્ઠા આઠવાડીયા માટેજ	VALID FOR 7th WEEK ONLY फक्त ७व्या आठवड्यापुरतेंच ફક્ત ૭મા આઠવાડીયા માટેજ	VALID FOR 8th WEEK ONLY फक्त ८व्या आठवड्यापुरतेंच ફક્ત ૮મા આઠવાડીયા માટેજ
VALID FOR 9th WEEK ONLY फक्त ९व्या आठवड्यापुरतेंच ફક્ત ૯મા આઠવાડીયા માટેજ	VALID FOR 10th WEEK ONLY फक्त १०व्या आठवड्यापुरतेंच ફક્ત ૧૦મા આઠવાડીયા માટેજ	VALID FOR 11th WEEK ONLY फक्त ११व्या आठवड्यापुरतेंच ફક્ત ૧૧મા આઠવાડીયા માટેજ	VALID FOR 12th WEEK ONLY फक्त १२व्या आठवड्यापुरतेंच ફક્ત ૧૨મા આઠવાડીયા માટેજ
VALID FOR 13th WEEK ONLY फक्त १३व्या आठवड्यापुरतेंच ફક્ત ૧૩મા આઠવાડીયા માટેજ	VALID FOR 14th WEEK ONLY फक्त १४व्या आठवड्यापुरतेंच ફક્ત ૧૪મા આઠવાડીયા માટેજ	VALID FOR ıɔth WEEK ONLY फक्त १५व्या आठवड्यापुरतेंच ફક્ત ૧૫મા આઠવાડીયા માટેજ	VALID FOR 16th WEEK ONLY फक्त १६व्या आठवड्यापुरतेंच ફક્ત ૧૬મા આઠવાડીયા માટેજ
VALID FOR 17th WEEK ONLY फक्त १७व्या आठवड्यापुरतेंच ફક્ત ૧૭મા આઠવાડીયા માટેજ	VALID FOR 18th WEEK ONLY फक्त १८व्या आठवड्यापुरतेंच ફક્ત ૧૮મા આઠવાડીયા માટેજ	VALID FOR 19th WEEK ONLY फक्त १९व्या आठवड्यापुरतेंच ફક્ત ૧ મા આઠવાડીયા માટેજ	VALID FOR 20th WEEK ONLY फक्त २०व्या आठवड्यापुरतेंच ફક્ત ૨૦મા આઠવાડીયા માટેજ
VALID FOR 21st WEEK ONLY फक्त २१व्या आठवड्यापुरतेंच ફક્ત ૨૧મા આઠવાડીયા માટેજ	VALID FOR 22nd WEEK ONLY फक्त २२व्या आठवड्यापुरतेंच ફક્ત ૨૨મા આઠવાડીયા માટેજ	VALID FOR 23rd WEEK ONLY फक्त २३व्या आठवड्यापुरतेंच ફક્ત ૨૩મા આઠવાડીયા માટેજ	VALID FOR 24th WEEK ONLY फक्त २४व्या आठवड्यापुरतेंच ફક્ત ૨૪મા આઠવાડીયા માટેજ

Name of Head of Family
Address

No of members Adults Children
UNITS SANCTIONED

New Individual Ration Card

FRONT Size ($8\frac{3}{4}'' \times 3\frac{3}{4}''$)



Govt. of Bombay

RATION CARD, BOMBAY CITY

Code No

Supplementary R. C. No

Serial No

Name of Holder

Head of Family

Address

WEEK	I Rice	II Wheat	III Millets	IV Sugar	V	VI
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						

WEEK	I Rice	II Wheat	III Millets	IV Sugar	V	VI
64						
65						
66						
67						
68						
69						
70						
71						
72						
73						
74						
75						
76						

Name of Holder ______

______ Age ______

Head of Family ______

Address ______

UNITS $\frac{ONE}{TWO}$ Auth No ______

Signature of Officer issuing Ration Card ______

BACK (Size $11\frac{3}{8} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$)

UNITS SANCTIONED

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

VALID FOR 1st WEEK ONLY फक्त १ल्या आठवड्यापुरतेंच ફક્ત ૧લા અઠવાડીયા માટેજ	VALID FOR 2nd WEEK ONLY फक्त २ऱ्या आठवड्यापुरतेंच ફક્ત ૨જા અઠવાડીયા માટેજ	VALID FOR 3rd WEEK ONLY फक्त ३ऱ्या आठवड्यापुरतेंच ફક્ત ૩જા અઠવાડીયા માટેજ	VALID FOR 4th WEEK ONLY फक्त ४थ्या आठवड्यापुरतेंच ફક્ત ૪થા અઠવાડીયા માટેજ
VALID FOR 5th WEEK ONLY फक्त ५व्या आठवड्यापुरतेंच ફક્ત ૫મા અઠવાડીયા માટેજ	VALID FOR 6th WEEK ONLY फक्त ६व्या आठवड्यापुरतेंच ફક્ત ૬ઠ્ઠા અઠવાડીયા માટેજ	VALID FOR 7th WEEK ONLY फक्त ७व्या आठवड्यापुरतेंच ફક્ત ૭મા અઠવાડીયા માટેજ	VALID FOR 8th WEEK ONLY फक्त ८व्या आठवड्यापुरतेंच ફક્ત ૮મા અઠવાડીયા માટેજ
VALID FOR 9th WEEK ONLY फक्त ९व्या आठवड्यापुरतेंच ફક્ત ૯મા અઠવાડીયા માટેજ	VALID FOR 10th WEEK ONLY फक्त १०व्या आठवड्यापुरतेंच ફક્ત ૧૦મા અઠવાડીયા માટેજ	VALID FOR 11th WEEK ONLY फक्त ११व्या आठवड्यापुरतेंच ફક્ત ૧૧મા અઠવાડીયા માટેજ	VALID FOR 12th WEEK ONLY फक्त १२व्या आठवड्यापुरतेंच ફક્ત ૧૨મા અઠવાડીયા માટેજ
VALID FOR 13th WEEK ONLY फक्त १३व्या आठवड्यापुरतेंच ફક્ત ૧૩મા અઠવાડીયા માટેજ	VALID FOR 14th WEEK ONLY फक्त १४व्या आठवड्यापुरतेंच ફક્ત ૧૪મા અઠવાડીયા માટેજ	VALID FOR 15th WEEK ONLY फक्त १५व्या आठवड्यापुरतेंच ફક્ત ૧૫મા અઠવાડીયા માટેજ	VALID FOR 16th WEEK ONLY फक्त १६व्या आठवड्यापुरतेंच ફક્ત ૧૬મા અઠવાડીયા માટેજ
VALID FOR 17th WEEK ONLY फक्त १७व्या आठवड्यापुरतेंच ફક્ત ૧૭મા અઠવાડીયા માટેજ	VALID FOR 18th WEEK ONLY फक्त १८व्या आठवड्यापुरतेंच ફક્ત ૧૮મા અઠવાડીયા માટેજ	VALID FOR 19th WEEK ONLY फक्त १९व्या आठवड्यापुरतेंच ફક્ત ૧૯મા અઠવાડીયા માટેજ	VALID FOR 20th WEEK ONLY फक्त २०व्या आठवड्यापुरतेंच ફક્ત ૨૦મા અઠવાડીયા માટેજ
VALID FOR 21st WEEK ONLY फक्त २१व्या आठवड्यापुरतेंच ફક્ત ૨૧મા અઠવાડીયા માટેજ	VALID FOR 22nd WEEK ONLY फक्त २२व्या आठवड्यापुरतेंच ફક્ત ૨૨મા અઠવાડીયા માટેજ	VALID FOR 23rd WEEK ONLY फक्त २३व्या आठवड्यापुरतेंच ફક્ત ૨૩મા અઠવાડીયા માટેજ	VALID FOR 24th WEEK ONLY फक्त २४व्या आठवड्यापुरतेंच ફક્ત ૨૪મા અઠવાડીયા માટેજ

Name of Head of Family
Address

No.

FRONT Size (8¼" × 3¼")

Govt. of  Bombay

SUPPLEMENTARY RATION CARD FOR O MANUAL LABOURER, CITY OF BOMBAY.

Particulars of Ration Card held—

Ration Card No   Code No—

Serial L

Code No

Name of the Holder

Address

Nature of occupation

Employer's name

Place of employment

WEEK	I Rice	II Wheat	III Millets
51			
52			
53			
54			
55			
56			
57			
58			
59			
60			
61			
62			
63			

WEEK	I Rice	II Wheat	III Millets
64			
65			
66			
67			
68			
69			
70			
71			
72			
73			
74			
75			
76			

Name of holder

Address

Nature of occupation

Place of employment

Particulars of Ration Card held—

Ration Card No   Code No

Signature of Officer issuing Ration Card and date of issue

BACK Size ($8\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$)

Signature or thumb impression of holder or guardian of minor

Name and address of distributor—

To be punched  when ONE unit is sanctioned

Authorisation No ——

Signature of distributor——

UNITS SANCTIONED $\frac{ONE}{TWO}$ *only*

Signature of Officer issuing Ration Card and date } ——

By order of the Governor of Bombay

A D GORWALA

Supply Commissioner and Secretary to Government

WEEK	I Rice	II Wheat	III Millets	IV Sugar	V	VI	WEEK	I Rice	II Wheat	III Millets	IV Sugar	V	VI
25							38						
26							39						
27							40						
28							41						
29							42						
30							43						
31							44						
32							45						
33							46						
34							47						
35							48						
36							49						
37							50						

COUNTERFOIL (To be detached by distributor)

RATION CARD BOMBAY CITY

Code No ——

Serial No

FRONT Size ($8\frac{11}{16}" \times 3\frac{11}{16}"$)



Govt. of Bombay

SUPPLEMENTARY RATION CARD FOR O MANUAL LABOURER, CITY OF BOMBAY.

Particulars of Ration Card held—

Ration Card No ________ Code No ________

Serial L

Code No

Name of the Holder ________

Address ________

Nature of occupation ________

Employer's name ________

Place of employment ________

WEEK	I Rice	II Wheat	III Millets	WEEK	I Rice	II Wheat	III Millets
51				64			
52				65			
53				66			
54				67			
55				68			
56				69			
57				70			
58				71			
59				72			
60				73			
61				74			
62				75			
63				76			

Name of holder ________

Address ________

____

Nature of occupation ________

Place of employment ________

Particulars of Ration Card held—

Ration Card No ________ Code No ________

Signature of Officer issuing Ration Card and date of issue } ________

FRONT

Size ($8\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$")

Set 23

Govt of Bombay

TEMPORARY RATION CARD, CITY OF BOMBAY

Code No

Serial T No

Name of Holder

age

Address in Bombay C o

Permanent Address

UNITS SANCTIONED $\frac{ONE}{TWO}$ *only*

Signature or thumb impression of Holder or of Head of Family

Signature of Officer Issuing Ration Card and date of issue

By order of the Governor of Bombay

A D GORWALA

Supply Commissioner and Secretary to Government

Name of Holder

age

Address in City of Bombay C/o

Permanent Address

UNITS SANCTIONED · $\frac{ONE}{TWO}$ *only*

Date of Issue

Sign
Issu

City of Bombay

MO III Bk R I 0—4

BACK

Size (8 3/8″×3$\frac{11}{16}$″)

Signature of the Officer Issuing or authorising extension of T Ration Card	Valid for week No	Cereals	Sugar	

To be punched when one unit is sanctioned 

Authorisation No

Name
Address &
Signature
of A R D

This card is valid only for the week or weeks for which it is issued For extension of the period it must be presented at the ward Rationing office for necessary endorsement It must be surrendered at the ward Rationing office after expiry of the period of validity

Surrendered on

COUNTERFOIL (To be detached and retained by distributor).

TEMPORARY RATION CARD, CITY OF BOMBAY

Code No

Serial T No

Valid for week No

(In case of renewal the distributor will be informed separately by the Office issuing the Ration Card)

FRONT

Size ($5\frac{7}{11}'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$)

Govt. of Bombay

SUPPLEMENTARY RATION CARD FOR SUGAR FOR A CHILD
[BELOW 12 BUT NOT BELOW 2 YEARS]
BOMBAY CITY

Particulars of Ration card held—

Serial No . Code No

Sugar S (1) No.

Code No

Name of the child

age

Address C/o

SUGAR ONE UNIT ONLY.

COUNTERFOIL (CITY OF BOMBAY)

Code No ......

Sugar S (1) No.

Particulars of Ration card held—

Code No Serial No

Name of the Child

age

SUGAR ONE UNIT ONLY

MO III Bk R 179—4a

BACK

Size ($5\frac{7}{16}'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$)

Week No

25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76

Name of A R D

Address

Authorisation No

Signature of the Distributor

Signature of Officer
Issuing Supplementary
Sugar O Card

By order of the Governor of Bombay

Date of Issue

A D GORWALA
Supply Commissioner and Secretary to Government

Address C/o

Name of A R D

Address

Authorisation No

Date of Issue

Signature of Officer issuing Supplementary Sugar Card

FRONT

Size ($5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{1}{4}''$)

Set 22

Govt. of Bombay

RATION CARD FOR SUGAR, CITY OF BOMBAY, FOR A CHILD [BELOW 2 YEARS OF AGE]

Code No Serial No

of Ration Card of the Head of the Household

Sugar S (2) No

Code No

Name of the Child Age Yrs Mths

Name of the Head of

the Household

Address

SUGAR TWO UNITS

COUNTERFOIL (BOMBAY CITY)

Sugar S (2) No

Code No

Name of the Child Age Yrs Mths

Name of Head of Household

Address

BACK

Size ($5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$)

Week No

25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76

Name of A R D

Address   Authorisation No

Signature of the Distributor

Signature of the Officer Issuing Sugar Ration Card

O

Date of issue

By order of the Governor of Bombay

A D GORWALA
Supply Commissioner and Secretary to Government

Code No   Serial No

of Ration Card of the Head of the Household

Name of A R D

Address

Authorisation No   Date of Issue

Signature of the Officer Issuing Sugar Ration Card

SUGAR TWO UNITS

(FRONT only)
Size ($2'' \times 1\frac{11}{16}''$)

BREAD TICKET
R. C./P No.———— –
ONE UNIT (1).
Serial Bombay City

No.

1 Bread unit=28 oz of bread or
=22 oz of wheat flour

BREAD TICKET
R C./P No ————
TWO UNITS (2)
Serial Bombay City

No

1 Bread unit=28 oz of bread or
=22 oz of wheat flour.

BREAD TICKET
R C./P No.————
FIVE UNITS (5)
Serial Bombay City

No

1 Bread unit=28 oz of bread or
=22 oz of wheat flour

BREAD TICKET
R C /P No ——– –
TEN UNITS (10).
Serial Bombay City

No

1 Bread unit=28 oz of bread or
= 22 oz of wheat flour

BREAD TICKET
R C /P No ——–
FIFTY UNITS (50).
Serial Bombay City

No

1 Bread unit=28 oz. of bread or
=22 oz. of wheat flour

FRONT

Size ($11\frac{1}{4}'' \times 5\frac{13}{16}''$)

Govt. of [emblem] Bombay

FOODGRAINS RATION PERMIT

CITY OF BOMBAY

Code No

Ration Permit E No

Name and Address of Establishment

Name of Owner or person in charge

Kind of Establishment and Authorization No — Catering / Residential / Institution — No

UNITS SANCTIONED ____________________________

Signature of Owner or person in charge

Signature of Officer issuing Ration Permit

By order of the Governor of Bombay,

A D GORWALA,
Supply Commissioner and Secretary to Government

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

COUNTERFOIL (To be returned by $\frac{\text{Authorized Retail Distributor}}{\text{Rationing Officer}}$)

FOODGRAINS RATION PERMIT (VALID FOR 25th TO 52nd WEEK)
CITY OF BOMBAY

Code No

Ration Permit E No.

UNITS SANCTIONED ____________________________

BACK

Size (11 1/4″×5$\frac{13}{16}$″)

UNITS SANCTIONED

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Ward

VALID FOR WEEK No

WEEK	I Rice	II Wheat	III Millets	IV	WEEK	I Rice	II Wheat	III Millets	IV	WEEK	I Rice	II Wheat	III Millets	IV	WEEK	I Rice	II Wheat	III Millets	IV	WEEK	I Rice	II Wheat	III Millets	IV	WEEK	I Rice	II Wheat	III Millets	IV	WEEK	I Rice	II Wheat	III Millets	IV
25					29					33					37					41					45					49				
26					30					34					38					42					46					50				
27					31					35					39					43					47					51				
28					32					36					40					44					48					52				

*The Holder of this Permit shall register with an Authorized *Retail Distributor*

Name and Address of Distributor

Authorization Number

Signature of Authorized Distributor

**The Holder of this Permit shall register with the Rationing Officer*

Signature of the Rationing Officer in charge of the Office of Registration

*To be cancelled if not applicable

Name and Address of Establishment

Name of Owner or person in charge

Kind of Establishment and Authorization No — Catering / Resident al / Institution No

Signature of Officer issuing Ration Permit

FRONT

Size ($10'' \times 5\frac{3}{8}''$)

Govt. of Bombay

SUGAR RATION PERMIT

BOMBAY CITY

Code No

Ration Permit S No

Name and Address of Establishment

Name of Owner or person in charge

Kind of Establishment

Authorization No

Foodgrains Ration
Permit Code No

UNITS SANCTIONED______________________________

Signature of Owner
or person in charge

Signature of Officer
issuing Ration Permit

By order of the Governor of Bombay,

A D GORWALA
Supply Commissioner and Secretary to Government

COUNTERFOIL (To be retained by $\frac{\text{Authorized Retail Distributor}}{\text{Rationing Officer}}$)

SUGAR RATION PERMIT (Valid for 25th to 52nd week)

BOMBAY CITY

Code No

Ration Permit S No

UNITS SANCTIONED ______________________________

BACK

Size (10″×5⅜″)

UNITS SANCTIONED

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Valid for Week No

25	26	27	28	29	30	31
32	33	34	35	36	37	38
39	40	41	42	43	44	45
46	47	48	49	50	51	52

*The Holder of this Permit shall register with an Authorised *Retail Distributor*

Name and Address of Distributor

Authorisation Number

Signature of Authorized Distributor

*The Holder of this Permit shall register with the Rationing Officer area

Signature of the Rationing Officer *in charge of the Office of* Registration

*To be cancelled if not applicable

Name & Address of Establishment

Name of Owner or person in charge

Kind of Establishment

Authorization No

Foodgrains Ration Permit Code No

Signature of Officer issuing Ration Permit

FRONT.

(Size $4\frac{7}{8}'' \times 4\frac{5}{16}''$)

Govt. of Bombay

KEROSENE OIL RATION CARD (BOMBAY CITY)

R. C. held : S No ....Code No ....

UNITS 1 / 2 / 3 / 4 — Serial No. K (L)

In words ....

Name of Head of Family ....

....

Address ....

Signature or thumb impression of the holder of Ration Card } ....

— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —

COUNTERFOIL (BOMBAY CITY)

R. C. held : S. No ....Code No. ....

UNITS 1 / 2 / 3 / 4 — Serial No. K (L)

In words..............

Name ....

Address ....

BACK

(Size $4\frac{7}{8}'' \times 4\frac{5}{16}''$)

1944

January		February		March		April	
1—15	16—31	1—15	16—29	1—15	16—31	1—15	16—30
May		June		July		August	
1—15	16—31	1—15	16—30	1—15	16—31	1—15	16—31
September		October		November		December	
1—15	16—30	1—15	16—31	1—15	16—30	1—15	16—31

Name of A R D

Authorisation No

Address

Signature of the Officer
issuing Ration Card }

By order of the Governor of Bombay,

A D GORWALA,
Supply Commissioner and Secretary to Govt

Name of the A R D

Address

Authorisation No

Signature of the officer issuing Ration Card

BOMBAY PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS

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